FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 JULY 1986

Israel-Morocco

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres arrived in Morocco the night of 21-22 July, Jerusalem radio's English service reported. King Hassan II greeted Peres "very warmly," according to IDF radio, which added that the two leaders later had "very positive" talks. In Moroccan media's only initial reportage, Tangier International radio noted that Peres' arrival is linked to King Hassan's August 1985 declaration that he would meet with Israeli leaders provided they have a serious peace plan recognizing the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and stipulating the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territory; however, a later broadcast by the radio noted that the visit had not yet been officially confirmed by Rabat. As to what Peres was bringing to the talks, the Israeli Cabinet secretary stated that to the best of his knowledge, Peres did not bring a peace plan to Morocco, Jerusalem radio reported.

On Morocco's motivation for the visit, "Israeli sources" cited by *The Jersualem Post speculated that King Hassan believes Israel* could help Morocco repair its diplomatic bridges with the United States. Israel, in its turn, may seek Morocco's tacit support for Israeli plans to grant more autonomy to West Bank and Gaza citizens, while encouraging Jordanian involvement in the territories, the newspaper continued. As for the visit itself, the same newspaper added, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir knew of the trip almost from its inception, according to ministry sources, although Foreign Ministry officials neither accompanied Peres nor were involved in planning the visit. Peres will return to Israel 22 July, *Hadashot* disclosed.

Arab Leaders' Activities — Jordan's King Husayn received an adviser to King Hassan the evening of 21 July, Amman radio reported, adding that the envoy conveyed a message from King Hassan on the Jordanian crown prince's election as a member of the Royal Moroccan Science Academy, and inquired about King Husayn's efforts to achieve Arab solidarity and purify relations among the Arabs. According to the Jordanian information minister, the subject of Peres' trip did not arise during the meeting, and Jordan remained unaware of the visit, Radio Monte Carlo reported. King Husayn then had telephone conversations with King Fahd, Hafiz al-Asad, and Husni Mubarak, *Al-Ra'y* noted, with MENA also reporting the Husayn-Mubarak conversation. However, the Jordanian information minister later said that King Husayn's conversations had "absolutely nothing" to do with Peres' visit, according to Amman radio.

Initial Arab World Reaction — Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said he is unable to believe what he heard about the visit, adding that if true, it constitutes a "serious violation" of the treaty that established the union between Libya and Morocco, JANA reported. Egyptian President Husni Mubarak affirmed his support for any initiative that would lead to permanent peace in the region, Cairo radio reported. Mubarak added that if Peres and King Hassan propose new initiatives for a solution, "I support this with all my might," the radio continued. Speaking to IDF radio, Muhammad Basyuni, Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel, declined comment before results of the visit were known, and stated that in principle Egypt supports any move that helps promote peace in the region. Responding to the "treasonous act," Syria severed relations with Morocco and asked all Arab governments to adopt decisive measures against the "dirty step" in line with the Arab nation's commitments, according to an official statement cited by Damascus radio. The Syrian Foreign Ministry ordered Moroccan Embassy personnel in Damascus and Syrian Embassy personnel in Rabat to leave the respective countries within 1 week, Damascus radio added. Initial Jordanian comment was limited to reports on Western news agencies' coverage, and of Libyan, Egyptian, and Syrian reaction. The Iraqi agency remarked on Moroccan media's silence about the trip. KUNA reported that the PLO and Arab League were "tight-lipped" on the visit, but the PFLP and DFLP condemned King Hassan's invitation to Peres, calling it a betrayal of the Arab nation, Radio Monte Carlo noted. Algiers radio reported news of the "dubious visit."

Meanwhile, TASS quoted comments by "observers" that the visit is a fresh attempt by Israel and the United States to force the "capitulatory" Camp David version of a Middle East settlement upon the Arabs, a course they have resolutely rejected.

Israeli Reaction — Yitzhaq Shamir voiced no objections to the trip, according to *Hadashot*, which added that Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin expressed support for the move. Minister 'Ezer Weizman assessed the visit as "positive," according to Jerusalem radio's English service. Abba Eban expressed support for Peres, saying that the Syrian decision to sever relations proved that rejectionist states see the visit as significant. *'Al-Hamishmar* affirmed that the visit would not have taken place had it not been for the quiet blessing of several moderate Arab states, led by Saudi Arabia, while *The Jerusalem Post* noted the role played by leaders of the Moroccan Jewish community in Israel. Jerusalem radio's Arabic service also stressed that Saudi approval for the visit had been obtained, and added that the Bethlehem mayor called the visit a "courageous step." The same radio noted that the pro-PLO East Jerusalem newspaper *Al-Sha'b* was hostile to the visit, calling it a "second Camp David." Hanna Sanyurah, the West Bank *Al-Fajr* editor chosen to be a part of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for talks in the United States, compared the trip to Anwar al-Sadat's 1977 visit to Jerusalem.

Lebanon

Commenting on the attack against the American University of Beirut, Prime Minister Rashid Karami said that nothing will affect the implementation of the West Beirut security plan, Beirut radio reported. The same radio reported Nabih Birri's announcement that the security plan will be extended to the southern suburb. The plan serves supreme nationalist and Islamic interests, and will prevent the eruption of problems between the camps and around them, Birri told the radio. Meanwhile, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that the Syrian command ordered special units and tank crews to assemble at Syrian intelligence headquarters. From there the units were to go to West Beirut to join other units which will implement the security plan in the southern suburb, according to the radio, which added that the chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon had seized 50 tanks from the Amal Movement.

Sudan

Aviation and river transportation to the south has virtually stopped, according to SUNA, which noted an Armed Forces communique announcing that the temporary closure of the airport at Juba was ordered due to the danger posed by artillery attacks against the SPLA.

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Strong Palestinian Reactions to Peres Visit Reported

JN221358 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Louis Faris report from Damascus]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] We have received strong reactions from the following Palestinian organizations regarding Peres' visit to Morocco. Colonel Abu Musa [Muhammad Sa'id Muraghah] strongly condemned it. He described King Hassan II as a pillar of U.S. imperialism. He added that the Moroccan king will be mistaken if he believes that the path is open to peddle the scheme aimed at liquidating the Palestinian people's cause.

The Palestine Liberation Front also condemned the visit asserting that the Palestinian people will topple any plot aimed at obliterating their cause and rights.

Dr George Habash condemned what he described as the old and new conspiracy of the Moroccan king. He called on the present PLO leadership to condemn this traitorous step and to withdraw the PLO representative from Morocco. He added that the fate of the Moroccan monarch will not be better than the fate of Anwar al-Sadat.

We also received a warning from 'Atif Abu Bakir, spokesman for the Revolutionary Council Command led by Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna], that the fate of plotters is assassination. He also described Peres' visit to Morocco as shameful, accusing Yasir 'Arafat's leadership of being involved in a new capitulatory deal. [passage omitted]

We also received a statement from Khalid 'Abd al-Majid, spokesman for the Popular Struggle Front, warning of a new Camp David. The statement calls for punishing Hassan II because he is a traitor.

The leadership of the Palestine National Salvation Front held a special meeting to discuss the situation. All Palestinian bodies called on the Arab countries to impose a comprehensive boycott and sanctions against Morocco.

PLO, Arab League 'Tight-Lipped'

LD221131 Kuwait KUNA in English 1025 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Tunis, July 22 (KUNA) — The PLO and the Arab League Secretariat are being tight-lipped about Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco which started yesterday.

A senior PLO official who chairs an important department and is member of the Central Committee of Fatah Movement dodged telephone calls from KUNA's Tunis correspondent who was seeking comments on the Israeli prime minister's trip to Morocco.

Another prominent Palestinian official speaking on condition of anonymity told KUNA "the situation is very critical and the Palestinian leadership is still studying the issue." He categorically denied, in response to a question, the possibility of a visit to Morocco by any Palestinian official to meet with Peres.

A third Palestinian official said bitterly that "the evacuation from Beirut (of Palestinian forces) is compelling us to be silent and make one compromise after another."

Visit Termed Arab 'Betrayal'

JN221019 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1000 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] The PFLP and the DFLP have condemned and denounced King Hassan II's invitation to Peres and considered it to be a betrayal of the Arab nation and a violation of the Arab League and Arab summit resolutions.

DFLP Spokesman on Content of Peres Proposal

JN221339 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] In Damascus, a DFLP spokesman has quoted informed circles in Amman as saying that the Moroccan envoy who arrived in Jordan yesterday conveyed to King Husayn the content of the proposal carried by Peres during his visit to Morocco. The proposal includes the reformation of the Jordanian Government so that it will include a team of personalities known to be loyal to the occupation authorities such as Yasir al-Ja'bari and Ilyas Frayj from the West Bank. This team will be in charge of negotiations with the Israeli Government in the name of Jordan on a plan to share responsibilities in the occupied territory.

The DFLP spokesman added that these sources asserted that King Husayn will dispatch the Royal Court chief to Morocco today to participate in the Hassan-Peres talks. The DFLP spokesman renewed the call for holding an emergency Arab meeting at the highest level to take deterrent measures against the Moroccan and Jordanian regimes.

Fatah Central Committee Continues Meetings

JN211835 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] The Fatah Central Committee has continued its meetings. It met yesterday chaired by brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and discussed several issues listed on its agenda, particularly the state of affairs in our occupied homeland, the attempts to implement the autonomy conspiracy, and the state of affairs in the Lebanese arena and the conspiracies against the camps of our Palestinian people there to liquidate the Palestinian presence in Lebanon.

PLO Official Denies Divisions

GF211751 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1435 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Jul (WAKH) — A Palestinian official has denied reports about differences within the Fatah Central Committee, currently in session in Tunis.

In a statement to the WAKH Baghdad correspondent, PLO office director 'Azzam al-Ahmad said that the Fatah Central

Committee is currently discussing topics on its agenda, which is full of important issues. According to information he received from Tunis today, Al-Ahmad expected the committee to conclude its work late tonight or tomorrow morning.

Reports had stated that the Fatah Revolutionary Council meeting had been adjourned to an indefinite date due to internal divisions within the Central Committee. Al-Ahmad noted that the nonconvening of the Central Committee for a prolonged time required an agenda handling the organizational, military, and administrative conditions concerning Palestinian affairs.

He said that recent Jordanian measures regarding the closure of the Fatah offices and the expulsion of Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, top the list of subjects for discussion.

Al-Ahmad said that these meetings are limited to the Fatah Central Committee and that there are no meetings currently being held by the PLO Executive Committee.

Al-Wazir Leaves Tunis for Moscow 20 July

GF211402 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 20 Jul 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Tunis]

[Text] Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, [deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces], left Tunis for Moscow this morning. Abu Jihad is expected to visit a number of other socialist countries.

Abu Jihad's visit to Moscow comes only 5 days after his arrival in Tunis from Baghdad after Jordan's decision to close 25 Fatah offices and not allow him to stay in Amman.

PLO Sees U.S. Behind Raimond-'Arafat Issue

LD211752 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1456 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Tunis, 21 Jul (KUNA) — A prominent Palestinian source in Tunis today accused the United States of "urging" French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond not to visit PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at his headquarters in Tunis during Raimond's visit to Tunisia which ended on 20 July.

The source — who asked KUNA not to divulge his name — said he thought it is unlikely that the results of the recent visit by Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to Paris is the reason for Raimond's failure to visit 'Arafat at his headquarters. The source added: "The United States alone is capable of exercising such pressure on France's right-wing government."

The source also strongly ruled out the possibility that there is an agreement between Tunisian officials and the French foreign minister in this regard, a belief based on the false assumption that Tunisian officials are now unhappy — for political and economic reasons — to have the PLO headquarters in Tunis. He contended: "Such an assumption cannot be correct — not even by 1 percent — because the brother Tunisian officials have allowed the Palestinian leadership to stay in Tunisia and consequently that means that they have allowed the PLO to make political moves."

Press reports had earlier said that Tunisia was subjected to U.S. pressure urging it ask the PLO leadership to leave Tunisia. The press reports say that in the past 3 years tourism suffered heavily because some European tourist companies did not want to deal with Tunisian tourist institutions in view of the presence of the Palestinian leadership in Tunisia.

The Palestinian source stated: "The present recession in the tourism trade in the world refutes such reports that have been circulated by the Zionist enemy and his U.S. supporters, particularly as the economic crisis in general and the tourism crisis in particular are not confined to Tunisia but are felt in almost every part of the world."

The Palestinian source asserted: "Raimond's failure to visit 'Arafat at his headquarters is unjustified, particularly as the two former French foreign ministers, Cheysson and Dumas, as well as Italian Prime Minister Craxi, Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti, and Hans van den Broek, former EEC chairman and Netherlands foreign minister, had all visited the PLO Executive Committee chairman at his headquarters in Tunis." The source declared: "The action of the French external affairs minister will affect the role which his government can play in the Middle East because no state that wants to maintain a presence in the region can ignore the Palestinian factor in the present or future international balance of forces." [passage omitted]

DFLP Statement Calls for Palestinian Unity

LD211906 Kuwait KUNA in English 1457 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Beirut, July 21 (KUNA) — The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] has called on all Palestinian commando movements to unite on "anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist national basis and end the stage of disintegration and division."

Assistant DFLP Secretary General Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, in a statement distributed here Monday, added that time has come to end miscalculations.

The Front said that 'Abd Rabbuh's statement was delivered yesterday in Damascus in a celebration observing passing of 40 days on the assassination of secretary of the Front's Central Committee Valed Nazal who was murdered by Zionist agents in Athens on June 9. Leaders of Palestinian movements and Arab communist parties spoke on the occasion.

'Abd Rabbuh said that "our people insists on struggle until complete realization of legitimate rights of return, self-determination and establishment of independent state."

KUWAIT

USSR's Katushev Interviewed on Gulf Policy

LD221005 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0809 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, 22 Jul (KUNA)—Konstantin Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Supreme Soviet [as received], and chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic relations, has denied that the USSR has any ambitions in the Gulf. He added that if the current Gulf war develops beyond its present framework, the Soviet leadership will adopt "a specific stand."

In an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Qabas*, made during his recent visit to Kuwait and published today, Katushev praises Kuwait's balanced policy and notes the unity of views and ideas between the two sides on all the issues he discussed with Kuwaiti officials.

Asked about his country's attitude toward the closure of the Straight of Hormuz, Katushev declined to reply but confined himself to saying that if the war were to develop beyond its current range, the USSR will adopt a specific stand.

Katushev, who was accompanied by the Soviet ambassador to Kuwait, Pogos Akopov, called for the unity and solidarity of the Arab peoples who are defending their pan-Arab and national interests.

He said that his visit to Kuwait contributed to the development of bilateral relations in more than one field, and helped to bring closer the views on many of the international political issues such as the establishment of world peace, disarmament, and halting regional wars.

The Soviet official stressed the anxiousness of the Soviet and Kuwaiti leaderships to create favorable conditions for the development of their relations in the fields of scientific and technical cooperation, and the exchange of information in all domains of knowledge.

Katushev alluded that oil experts of the two countries have agreed on exchanging expertise in this field, which will enable Kuwait to benefit from the Soviet Union's advanced oil technology.

He denied the existance of any contradiction between his country and OPEC, and said that the USSR had at no time experienced any contradiction with it. On the contrary, "we maintain oil relations with many member countries of this organization."

The Soviet official refused to answer a question on whether the Soviet Union wants the Gulf war to end or not or that its stands do not go beyond the wishes and desires for its end. He denied that his country has improved its relations with Iran at the expense of Iraq.

At the end of the interview he reiterated the Soviet Union's clear and firm stand vis-a-vis the Palestinian question and said "we desire unity among the organization which we consider to be the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people; we also welcome the unity of all Arab forces which defend the national and pan-Arab interests of their peoples and which struggle against the Israeli aggressors and against the colonial aggression. [quotation marks as received]

PDRY

'Number' of Trade Agreements Signed With USSR

GF211807 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Excerpt] A number of agreements between our country and the USSR were signed today at the premises of the general administration of the free transport and trade company. An agreement for trade exchange was signed between our country and the USSR for the years 1986-1990. Under this agreement, our country will export fish, cotton, perfumes, paint, leather, slippers, and other products to the USSR. The USSR will export electric appliances, construction materials, fertilizers, machinery, equipment, and oil and its products.

Another protocol was also signed on the free import of Soviet auto fuel refined at Aden refinery for the years 1987-1990. The USSR will deliver 50,000 tons of auto fuel as a free gift from the oil which the USSR is refining at Aden refinery.

Another agreement was signed for aid in kind from the USSR to our country for the current year. The aid includes trucks, construction materials, and equipment valued at R5 million. [passage omitted]

UAE Paper: Yemeni Reconciliation Talks Begin in Syria

LD211959 Kuwait KUNA in English 1308 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, July 21 (KUNA) — A UAE newspaper said today that reconciliation talks were to start today in Damascus between the two disputing factions in the Democratic Republic of Yemen in an effort to solve the South Yemeni crisis through negotiations.

Al-Whada newspaper in Abu Dhabi said a delegation has recently arrived in Damascus headed by Salem Bukair [spelling as received], secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Socialist Party, while former President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and a number of his supporters were in Damascus since Wednesday at the invitation of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

Al-Wahda quoted informed sources as saying President al-Asad has urged President Haydar al-'Attas to give way to national interests in connection with the dispute of the two factions.

Proposals of the South Yemeni delegation are not yet known, the paper said, but it pointed out that great efforts were being made by Syria, Libya, Ethiopia and the Soviet Union to achieve national detente in South Yemen.

600 Detainees Involved in 13 Jan Coup Released
GF191643 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] In accordance with the general amnesty resolution passed by the Supreme People's Council Presidium, 600 detainees — involved in the events of the bloody 13 January plot planned and executed by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his gang — were released this morning. The release of this group, the fourth since the resolution, occurred in the presence of brothers Brigadier Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, member of the YSP Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and interior minister; Sa'id Salih Salim, member of the YSP Political Bureau and minister of state security; Colonel Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad, candidate member of the YSP Political Bureau and minister of defense; and Hassan Thabit, deputy minister of state security.

Brother Salih Munassar al-Siyayli addressed the released personnel. He congratulated them on their release, which will enable them to reunite with their families and sons. He asserted that although some of them fought bitterly, the party was greater. He said they should be given the opportunity to participate in remedying the damage inflicted by the bloody 13 January plot. Referring to the 13 January plot, Al-Siyayli affirmed that the YSP Political Bureau and the Supreme People's Council Presidium believed that they were misled, therefore the leaders who issued orders to them must be held accountable. He said that the released personnel should be let out to live normal lives under the umbrella of security and stability. He urged them to be good citizens, seriously participating in construction and productive work and to set an example in standing by the party, abiding by the laws, and respecting regulations.

Al-Siyayli stated that despite their mistakes, the released personnel should feel that the party has granted them amnesty so that they may become good citizens who changed from being misled into good citizens working for the good of the country and the people. He asserted the great role they should play in convincing others who attempt to again commit mistakes, so that we may not have another tragedy like the ill-fated 13 January. He stressed the importance of exerting further efforts to reconstruct what was damged by the plot. He said: Peace and security prevail over society. There is no cause for alarm from anything at all. He wished them a happy life among their families in their country.

In the last period, 2,700 detainees were released. They were included in the general amnesty resolution passed by the Supreme People's Council Presidium.

QATAR

Ramadan Arrives for Visit; Meets Amir 22 July
JN220815 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0756 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Doha, 22 Jul (INA) — Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, received Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister and his delegation today. During the meeting, which was attended by Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent and defense minister, the two sides discussed fraternal bilateral relations, the Iraq-Iran war, and current Arab and international issues. Ramadan arrived in Doha earlier today leading an official delegation on a visit to Qatar.

In a predeparture statement this morning, Ramadan said that he is carrying messages from President Saddam Husayn to leaders of the Gulf states that he will visit. He said that the messages deal with relations between Iraq and these states, the current Arab situation, and ways to promote joint Arab action. He also said that he will hold talks with officials of these states on fraternal relations, prospects of their development, and the current Arab developments. Ramadan noted that his talks will also deal with consultations on finding serious, effective formulas to strengthen Arab solidarity and unify Arab efforts in order to serve the Arab nation's aims and enable it to confront the large-scale plots and aggressions from its Zionists and Khomeyniite enemies.

Ramadan is accompanied by an official delegation comprised of Sa'dun Shakir, RCC member and interior minister; Staff General 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, minister of state for military affairs; and a number of officials.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd, Alfonsin Begin Talks in Jeddah
LD201510 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1410 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 20 Jul (SPA) — The Saudi-Argentine talks began at Al-Salam Palace here this afternoon under the chairmanship of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and President Raul Alfonsin of Argentina.

The talks were attended from the Saudi side by Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister and chief of the National Guard and crown prince; Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspecter general; Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; the health minister and the minister acting as escort for the delegation, Faysal al-Hujaylan; and Fu'ad al-Nazir, the Saudi ambassador to Argentina. The talks were attended from the Argentine side by Dante Caputo, minister of economy and foreign trade; Juan Vital Sourrouille, minister of economy; Eduardo Angeloz, governor of Cordoba; and Mario Bebe, Argentine ambassador to Saudi Arabia. [passage omitted]

Foreign Ministers Meet
LD201512 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1430 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal met with Argentine Foreign and Worship Minister Dante Caputo. They discussed issues of mutual interest and the international situation. Mario Bebe, Argentine ambassador to Saudi Arabia; Fu'ad al-Nazir, Saudi ambassador to Argentina; and Nizar (Maydani), deputy director general of the foreign minister's office, attended the meeting.

Alfonsin Addresses Press Conference

LD211528 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0948 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Jeddah, 21 Jul (SPA) — Argentine President Raul Alfonsin said that his talks with King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz were successful and covered all international issues of interest to the two countries, particularly Middle East issues.

Speaking at a press conference at the conference's palace in Jeddah today, the Argentine president said the talks dealt with the Iraq-Iran war, the Lebanese crisis, and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

He expressed his thanks and appreciation for the warm welcome accorded to him by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and his government. The Argentine president emphasized the strength of the relations between Saudi Arabia and Argentina, and said that these relations are excellent and long-standing.

Raul Alfonsin expressed his country's desire to participate in the implementation of development projects in Saudi Arabia. He said he hoped relations between the two countries — particularly in the economic and trade fields — will prosper. He said that there are 2 million Argentine citizens of Arab origin, and this strengthens the opportunities for friendship between Argentina and the Arab world.

The Argentine president noted that Argentina and Saudi Arabia are seeking to diversify their products in all economic sectors. He expressed interest in Saudi Arabia's present agricultural progress, and averred that 'Abd al-Rahman ibn al-Shaykh, minister of agriculture and water resources, fully briefed him on Saudi Arabia's agricultural development as well as other aspects of development throughout the Kingdom.

The Argentine president declared his country's support for the right of self-determination for all peoples, particularly the Palestinian people.

Referring to his country's relations with South Africa, Argentine President Alfonsin declared: We have severed our relations with South Africa.

Delegation Ends Visit 21 July

LD211542 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1114 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 21 Jul (SPA) — Argentine President Raul Alfonsin and the delegation accompanying him left Jeddah at 1230 today at the end of a 3-day official visit to Saudi Arabia.

He was seen off at King 'Abd al-'Aziz International Airport in Jeddah by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard. [passage omitted]

Ministers Discuss Alfonsin Visit, Oil Policies

LD212233 Riyadh SPA in English 1930 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Jeddah, July 21, SPA — Crown Prince 'Abdallah, the deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, presided over a regular weekly meeting of the Saudi Council of Ministers, here tonight.

After the session, Acting Information Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud told SPA that Crown Prince 'Abdallah reviewed the outcome of Argentine President Raul Alfonsin's visit to Saudi Arabia during which he held talks with HM King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in Jeddah, where the two leaders exchanged views on ways of promoting bilateral relations and decided to set up a joint Saudi-Argentine committee to boost economic and trade exchanges.

They also reviewed the international situation and Argentine's support to the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, Mas'ud said.

The crown prince also reviewed the current oil mart policies before the convening of an OPEC ministerial meeting in Geneva on July 28 and the Kingdom's determination to protect OPEC's rules and support a just solution for the interest of OPEC and non-OPEC oil producers as well as the interests of consumers through the limitation of production ceiling and commitment to production quotas among member states.

On the occasion of the arrival of pilgrims to perform haj for this year, Crown Prince 'Abdallah urged the concerned authorities to double their efforts to ensure more safety and comfort to pilgrims in order to enable them to perform their rituals in ease and comfort, acting information minister said.

He added that the council also dealt with issues on its agenda and took appropriate decisions on them.

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Arrives in Jeddah 19 July

LD191503 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir arrived in Jeddah today. He was received upon arrival at King 'Abd al-'Aziz International Airport in Jeddah by Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal; Ambassador 'Isa al-Nuwaysar, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; Muhammad Nazir, deputy chief of royal protocol in Jeddah; and other officials.

Conveys Message to King

LD191526 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1430 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has received a message from his brother, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah amir of sisterly Kuwait. The message was delivered by his highness Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Kuwait, when his majesty received him in his office at the Al-Asalam Palace in Jeddah. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, and His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister.

Issues Statement to AL-ITTIHAD

GF210804 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0720 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 Jul (WAKH) — Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has said that the Iraq-Iran war is one of the issues which he has discussed during his tour of the GCC states within discussions of current developments in the region and in the Arab arena.

In a statement published today by *Al-Ittihad* newspaper, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said that the GCC states have not abandoned their efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war. We have agreed to continue consultations on anything that will lead toward stopping this war. However, at present there is nothing new in this regard.

He denied that his tour is related to the recent events in Kuwait, adding that these events are purely internal matters for which the Kuwaiti's bear responsibility.

Regarding the possibility of holding an Arab summit in light of recent developments in an Arab arena, he said that the GCC states welcome the convening of the Arab summit as quickly as possible, affirming that the current situation demands its convocation. He denied knowledge of reports that a minor summit would be held in Saudi Arabia to achieve reconciliation between Iraq and Syria.

Commenting on reports that during its recent meeting the GCC Ministerial Council discussed the issue of normalizing relations with Egypt, he said: I do not want to talk about the policy of our brothers in the GCC states, let alone about Kuwait. Our relations with the Egyptian people are good. We only need to hoist the Kuwaiti flag on the Kuwaiti Embassy in Cairo, and this will happen one day when the Arab summit convenes and adopts a decision in this regard.

'Responsible' Spokesman Defends Oil Price Position

LD201704 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Riyadh, 20 Jul — Urgent — A responsible spokesman commented on the campaign being waged by some foreign newspapers against the Saudi Arabian Kingdom because of its attitude toward OPEC and its oil exports. He said: The more the Saudi Arabian Kingdom issues statements explaining its role in OPEC and its adherence to the distribution quotas and its adherence to saving and bolstering prices, the more it finds itself the target of prejudiced campaigns.

The responsible spokesman said that the Kingdom found itself the only OPEC member-country that abides by its commitments to production quotas in accordance with OPEC resolutions. While OPEC's share of the oil market has risen from 16.4 million barrels to 19.7 million barrels — this increase was the result of production by the oil-producing countries — the Saudi Arabian Kingdom continued to adhere to its quota and thus its production dropped to less than 2 million barrels per day.

Although some of the member countries have been granting direct or indirect discounts, causing a drop in prices, the Kingdom continued to adhere to the agreed prices. Thus, the Saudi Arabian Kingdom has found itself to be the only OPEC member-country adhering to quotas and prices. Yet, we see press attacks being waged with a view to harming the Kingdom despite the fact that the Kingdom's aim is to see OPEC preserve its level and the purpose for which it was established, because the interest of all OPEC member-countries lies in agreement on parallel production levels and in the adherence of all to a quota compatible with the amount of each country's reserve within a total limit of 16 million barrels per day. This matter will essentially lead to a gradual increase in prices provided that all abide by what they agree upon and do not act in a manner violating such an agreement.

The spokesman added that the Kingdom always aims to support the preservation of OPEC at its level and the purpose for which it was established and does not contemplate withdrawing from it, as some newspapers say. The Kingdom wishes to continue supporting the regulation of OPEC within a practical, logical frame characterized by just distribution. The Kingdom is prepared to be understanding and reach an understanding for the good of all.

As for the harm some wish to bring to the Kingdom with the aim of causing it not to support OPEC cohesion, the responsible spokesman said, all know that the Kingdom categorically rejects such tactics, at the same time affirming that it will not retract from its positions. Anyone who wishes to find the truth should return to the OPEC resolutions and the Kingdom's statements in which it expressed its desire for agreement among the OPEC member countries and for the non-OPEC countries to understand that in the long run their interests lie in cooperation with this paralleled oil policy.

The spokesman added that the Kingdom wishes to make clear that all that is being said about its responsibility for the drop in the prices is not true and is rejected, and the OPEC minutes can corroborate its position.

As a further confirmation, the Saudi Arabian Kingdom affirms that it has not flooded the market by its full capacity and it is ready for further constructive cooperation with the OPEC and non-OPEC countries. It is unreasonable to say that the Saudi Arabian Kingdom was the country that was preventing the reaching of a just understanding over the production ceiling, the distribution of quotas, and the support of prices at a time when clear facts completely affirm the opposite.

KUNA Reports Radio To Broadcast GCC Station

LD212212 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1221 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 21 Jul (KUNA) — It was reported in Riyadh today that as of Tuesday, 22 July, Saudi radio will broadcast

Voice of the Cooperation Council, thereby proclaiming a new stage in the life of broadcasts by Voice of the Cooperation Council.

According to the GCC Secretariat the Jeddah Voice of the Cooperation Council [Sawt Majlis al-Ta'awun min Jeddah] will continue its daily broadcast from 1100-1200 or 0800-0900 GMT until 30 September.

The Jeddah Voice of the Cooperation Council will be broadcast on a second program shortwave frequency on the 31 meter band corresponding to 9570 KHZ and a shortwave on the 51 meter band corresponding to 5875 KHZ. The broadcast will begin at 0800 GMT with a recitation of the Koran which will be followed by a program preview.

Programs will include various material on the Gulf countries and the GCC efforts and will be interspersed with light features and Gulf songs. A newscast of Gulf news will be broadcast at 0830 GMT. Other features include an information message from a GCC state, competitions, daily Gulf serials, and reviews of the Gulf press.

Qatar stopped broadcasting Doha Voice of the Cooperation Council on 30 June, after broadcasting it for 3 months.

The Voice of the Cooperation Council was first broadcast from Kuwait in November 1984. [passage omitted]

UAE

French Defense Minister Arrives in Abu Dhabi

JN181632 Manama WAKH in English 1555 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, July 18 (GNA) — French Defence Minister Andre Giraud arrived here this evening at the head of a military delegation for a two-day official visit to the UAE, during which he will hold talks with a number of senior officials of the country.

He was received at the airport by Chief of Staff of the UAE Armed Forces Major General Muhammad Sa'id al-Badi; commander of the UAE Air Force Colonel Muhammad bin Zayid; a number of Armed Forces senior officers; and Charles Crettian, French ambassador to the UAE.

Received by Heir Apparent

GF191327 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1300 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 19 Jul (WAM) — His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, UAE heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the Armed Forces, received at Al-Batin Palace this afternoon French Defense Minister Andre Giraud and the delegation accompanying him who is currently visiting the country. During the meeting, they reviewed bilateral relations and ways to promote them in all fields, especially regarding military cooperation, as well as the current international situation, the latest developments in the Gulf region, and issues of mutual concern.

Received by President

GF191746 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1740 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 19 Jul (WAKH) — UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan today received in Abu Dhabi French Defense Minister Andre Giraud, who is currently visiting the UAE. At the meeting, military cooperation and the ways to promote it and bilateral relations were discussed.

Saudi Foreign Minister Conveys Message to President

GF211810 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1710 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 Jul (WAM) — President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a verbal message from his brother King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia. The message deals with the current Arab situation and the situation in the region as part of the continuous contacts and consultations between the two leaders with a view to reinforcing joint Arab action in the next phase.

The message was conveyed by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal during his audience today with the president at Al-Bahr Palace.

The Saudi minister left the country for home today.

Issues Statement on Visit

GF220802 Doha QNA in Arabic 0750 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 22 Jul (QNA) — Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has reiterated that the GCC countries are trying with all means to end the devastating war between Iraq and Iran which not only depletes the warring countries but also the entire region and exposes it to foreign intervention.

In a statement published today in the UAE newspaper *Al-Ittihad*, the Saudi foreign minister said the GCC's efforts in this direction are known. However, he denied that his visit to the UAE yesterday was within the framework of a new move for the region's issues and the Iraq-Iran war. The visit was part of continued consultations and contacts between brothers on issues which concern the region in general and the GCC countries in particular, he said.

Oil Ministers Arrive for Visit 20 July

Kuwaiti Minister

GF201712 Manama WAKH in English 1655 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, July 20 (WAKH) — Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Adhbi al-Sabah arrived here this evening for a short visit to the UAE. He was greeted at the airport by UAE Minister of Justice 'Abdallah al-Mazru'i.

Saudi Minister

GF201210 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1110 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 20 Jul (WAKH) — Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, arrived in Abu Dhabi at noon today on a brief visit to the UAE.

He was received by Major General Hammudah ibn 'Ali, UAE minister of state for internal affairs. Shaykh Yamani will hold talks with UAE senior officials on the latest developments in the oil market and the issues which will be discussed by the OPEC ministerial conference due to be held in Geneva on 28 July.

President Receives Ministers

GF202012 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1940 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 20 Jul (WAKH) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan this evening received Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral affairs; and Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Adhbi al-Sabah, Kuwaiti oil minister. During the meeting they reviewed the international oil market situation and discussed the coordination of oil policies prior to the upcoming OPEC conference in Geneva in a manner that will serve the interests of the OPEC member countries and boost their unity. [passage omitted]

Text of Mubarak Speech to NDP Congress

NC201427 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0909 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Speech delivered by Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak at the opening session of the fourth NDP congress at the Celebrations Hall of Cairo University — live]

[Text] Brother and sister members of the fourth NDP congress:

In the name of God, the Almighty and the powerful; with His help and goodwill, we open this great popular congress, to which I wish a successful, free, and honest debate on all of the problems facing our people and nation at this decisive phase. Our concept of democracy has been consolidated; constitutional legitimacy has been established on firm foundations; and the first 5-year plan for economic and social development is coming to a successful conclusion. We are now preparing the basic outlines of the second 5-year plan with all of our resources.

Allow me, at the start of my speech, to welcome all of the delegations that have come from the fraternal Arab and African countries [applause, slogans chanted] and even from other friendly countries to attend this congress and to enrich it with their knowledge and expertise, as a concrete reflection of the interest shown by their peoples in all that is taking place in Egypt; in realization of their desire to follow the achievements scored by the Egyptian people while leading their sacred struggle for right, justice, and peace; and in recognition of their view of the Egyptian experiment as a vanguard movement in the Third World peoples' march toward freedom and democracy.

The brothers present here know that we are proud that they stand with us in one trench. We are proud of our common affiliation with a deeply rooted civilization that gave man his first contact with knowledge and civilization, and that will remain capable of reaching new horizons of creativity and steadfastness, which depend more on principles and values than on interests and material goals.

I reiterate to these brothers that we see their problems as our problems and their battles as our battles, that we share their anxieties and joys, and that we view every success scored in their countries as an achievement to be added to the assets of our struggle and as a step along the road to our common goals.

Dear brothers, this is a congress of action, and not merely a gathering for the parading of slogans. It is a congress for serious action, the recommendations of which will mark the difficult road to democratic prosperity and to the achievement of economic and social development, the objective of which is to meet the needs of all our citizens, who are sweating and working and who have the right to a dignified life. This cannot be done with dazzling slogans and deceitful words, or by concealing the facts from the people and painting rosy pictures that do not reflect reality or help in tackling the roots of our major problems. This is the national congress of a party that is leading our national march. The best possible democratic practice must be manifested in this congress, through responsible words, conscious study, and unrestricted objective debate, sincerely expressing the pulse, hopes, and pains of the masses. This debate should be an example of how the democratic process offers the most dignified and honest life.

If our primary issue at this stage is the enhancement of production, the best possible utilization of all of our material and moral resources in serving the people, and the attainment of nontraditional solutions that will be activated by a spirit of affiliation and belief in the great awakening — if this is the primary issue — then I am absolutely and genuinely convinced that democracy is the major foundation upon which every sound economic and social edifice rests. The regime's probity is the fence that protects the course of national action in all of its many stages. Respect for the supremacy of the letter and spirit of the law is the complete guarantee for the life, work, and productive and social ties of every citizen.

Therefore, I believe that when employing our greatest material, spiritual, and ideological potential in the achievement of economic growth and the solution of our economic problems, the difficulty and severity of which we must never underestimate, we always confront three basic issues, which we cannot ignore. These three basic issues are:

1. Protection of our democratic way of life;
2. The consolidation of the probity of the regime; and
3. Respect for the law.

I will now speak about these three basic issues.

A citizen whose freedom and constitutional and democratic rights are threatened cannot perform with precision and perfection in discharging his duties. A citizen who feels and sees that democracy in his country is threatened by those who want to violate it lives in a state of anxiety, tension, and doubt.

A citizen who is not fully confident in the probity of the regime tends to despair of all reform. He sees both his present and future from a bleak perspective that makes him doubt the utility of his life and labor and to question his right to look forward to bright days that can make life sweet for him.

A citizen who feels that respect for the law is no longer a commonplace commodity cannot feel secure and safe. He is right to become angry and despondent, and even to be afraid of some unknown threatening his life.

Brothers and sisters we have had several experiences in the period just past. The attitude of our great people — the men and women in all of our communities throughout Egypt — has been one of the deepest confidence in themselves, their country, their leaders, and their regime, which is based on democracy, probity, and respect for the law.

Standing among you at this mass gathering, I cannot but bow my head in reverence and respect to the noble Egyptian people [applause and cheers], in gratitude for their graciousness and honor, and in appreciation of their precious trust and their unique zeal for their homeland. The common Egyptian citizen has always manifested a patriotic awareness that is lacking among many theoriticians who believe that they have attained the highest degree of wisdom. The common Egyptian citizen has always manifested a feeling for history that permits him to realize the dangers that obstruct his march and to confront them with great firmness and courage. He has always manifested a unique ability to define his priorities and to retain his clear vision. Thus, the masses of our people have always risen to the challenge of events. The people have reacted with all of their strength, insistence, and their most noble national feelings against anything that harms Egypt's structure, regardless of motives. This is Egypt, and these are its people. These are the great people of Egypt, who, in their awareness and understanding, believe that any tampering with their destiny is an unforgivable crime and that our valiant struggle for a better life must not be hampered by violators who do not know the meaning of national and patriotic responsibility.

We all know that democracy does not abide in constitutional provisions; such provisions are many, and nothing is easier than shouting slogans. There is no constitution that is entirely devoid of glittering provisions for democracy, freedom, and respect. However, the existence of a provision is one thing, and its application is another. Provisions have never prevented a regime's authority from becoming tyranny and domination. The slogans of freedom have often been the cruelest forms of coercion and dictatorship in application and practice.

Therefore, the sound application of the constitution, in text and spirit, is what matters; it is the touchstone. The constitution is the highest law, which every citizen must revere and respect. Firmly established democratic states do not allow their constitutions to become the subject of amendment and change on any and every occasion. Such change and amendment cannot reflect the stability that must be provided if the values and principles stipulated in the constitution are to be adhered to.

We remember that the 1923 Egyptian Constitution did not fully please the nation's leaders then. The committee that drafted this constitution was called the committee of rogues. Nevertheless, these leaders and the majority of the people abided by the constitution once it was promulgated. They defended and respected it and abided by its provisions. This Constitution was in force for more than 30 years.

Needs define priorities. The authority in this is the will of the majority of the people and not the loudmouths or those factions with special interests and whims.

Brothers and sisters: We have chosen democracy as our life and not as a mere experiment. Therefore, the success of democracy lies in its ability to affect the daily life of the citizen in a positive way toward the better and the more useful.

Our country has transcended the stage of words, of poetry to deceive the people, of competitions in eloquence and composition, and of resounding speeches. We are now going through a very serious stage in which nothing is tolerated but the very serious practice of democracy. It can be a democracy that permits freedom of expression to the majority, to the opposition, and to every citizen, and that permits some exaggeration in depicting the weak spots and the errors. However, democracy never means not adhering to the truth. Democracy does not mean and will never mean the defamation of others, the violation of sanctities, or the distortion of every noble value and honest deed. Democracy allows unintentional error in expression but it never permits premeditated misconduct as a means to achieve political gains. Democracy is a conflict between different opinions, different arguments, and different convictions. It is a conflict dealt with by decent and honest methods and through objective dialogue based on service to God and the homeland and respect for man's humanity. I will never tire of reiterating my deep belief that democracy is our life and the definite guarantee that will ensure that we take the right steps to determine strengths and weaknesses, right and wrong, and that will help us to confront deficiencies through reforms and decisive action. [cheers]

The same way that democracy cannot be established by staging marches of support for the mere sake of support, it cannot be established by staging marches of opposition for the mere sake of opposition. [applause]

I will continue to appeal to all citizens, regardless of party affiliation or ideology, to adhere to democracy as a way of thinking and behaving and a way of building and developing. I will continue to draw attention to our responsibility for defending democracy against any aggression or threat. We must defend freedom of expression against defamation, allegation, and encroachment. [applause] We must defend against the spread of false rumors causing confusion in the minds of people.

Brothers and sisters: The responsibility for defending democracy falls on all of us — proponents and opponents, party members and others. The proof is that if we engage in the wrong practices and provide an opportunity for democracy to be attacked, then no one will escape coercion, oppression, and ignorance, the fires of which will devour everything. [cheers, applause] I urge those who play with fire to take a long and clear look beyond their own noses and discern something much nobler than party interests, self-benefit, political maneuvering, and one-upmanship. These have no place now in the challenges before us, which demand the positive and strong participation of all in meeting them.

This is not a time for one-upmanship or for exploiting the sufferings of the masses. It is a time for serious democratic participation in confronting the huge problems that stand as obstacles on the road to man's development and his right to a dignified life. [cheers] This is not a time for settling accounts or for clinging to a remote past. The past, with its good and its evil, is over. [applause] We only look to the past to learn lessons from it, so that we may avoid making the same mistakes and committing the same sins. We also look to the past to ensure that our view of the present and aspirations for the future remain within an objective framework, devoid of prevarications, committed to the facts, and responsive to the calls of the age and demands of the masses.

If anyone denies 'Urabi's revolution, then this is his business. However, 'Urabi's revolution is a historical fact, representing a stage in the people's struggle for freedom, and it cannot be erased from the annals of history. [applause]

If anyone denies the 1919 revolution, then this is his business. However, the 1919 revolution constituted a historic turning point in Egypt's struggle against imperialism, and no fairminded man can dismiss it. [applause]

If anyone denies the 23 July revolution, then this is his business. [prolonged applause and cheers] However, the 23 July revolution constituted a tremendous radical turning point in the history of Egypt and the Arab nation. [applause] It was a historic turning point which led to towering changes. These changes rescued the country from a corrupt regime, altered the map of society, destroyed feudalism, restored the usurped rights of the workers and peasants [applause and cheers], set up the huge industrial base, nationalized the Suez Canal, the last sign of imperialism in Egypt, and liberated Egypt from every subservience in decision-making. It was a beacon for liberation movements in Africa, Asia, and throughout the Third World. It is natural that every historic change will entail mistakes, negative aspects, and results which might differ from those intended at the start. However, the people's struggle is ceaseless and can never turn backward. [applause]

Political life in Egypt is now established on democratic bases, which are denied only by arrogant people, harmed only by the enemies of democracy, and injured by shortsighted erroneous practices.

We must all practice self-restraint in our analyses, evaluations, and judgment. We must all assess history correctly, both its positive and negative aspects. We must now build a good life without any maneuvers or circumvention. We have freedom of expression. We have maximum freedom of action. We are the masters of our own fate. Why then do we not direct all these potentials to confronting the problems we face?

It is the regime's policy not to conceal facts or keep silent on events about which the masses have a right to know. Nothing is done in secret or under cover of darkness. All the facts are revealed to the masses. The first fact is that we are facing crushing economic problems that have been accumulating over a long period. They have been compounded by a reduction in revenues resulting from global conditions over which we have no control. These have led to a big drop in petroleum revenues, transfers by Egyptians working abroad, tourism revenues, and so forth. In the circumstances, can anyone disagree with our decision to accord top priority at all official and popular levels to confronting every aspect of this crisis? [cheers]

We are not the only ones to suffer. Several states whose natural resources bring them a huge income began suffering after the sudden fall in oil prices. We all know the conditions prevailing in some developing states. These conditions prompted more than one state to announce that it has stopped paying its debts. This does not mean that we are trying to evade our responsibility or shirk our duty; we are facing the economic problem in all its dimensions and aspects.

If there were any inadequacy in the government's performance, I would be the first to welcome information on this. If there were anything wrong with the method of implementation, I would be glad to know the weak spots. But using the economic problem to inflame feelings, incite anger, and spread despair and distrust is very far from being nationally responsible. There are those who try to hide every good action, ignore every honest effort, and wipe out the considerable progress that has been achieved. We are dealing with problems by applying solutions designed to cure the ailment within a specified timeframe and in accordance with a plan, which everyone has the right to discuss and to which everyone can contribute his carefully considered views and his experience. There are those who ignore all this; they prefer to take a sledgehammer approach, or disseminate alarmist exaggerations of weaknesses and groundless inventions. These methods are rejected by the good citizen, who expects all those operating in the political field, in partisan and nonpartisan groups alike, to play a real and sincere role in facing the problems that affect everyone and to give an honest picture, with all its pros and cons.

Brothers and sisters, this is an abuse of the democratic atmosphere and it harms the general national effort.

I have said over and over again, at numerous meetings and consultations, that Egypt is for all Egyptians and that no Egyptian, who is a good citizen, can ever forget his attachment to the sacred soil. I called for a great awakening. I called for hands to be joined, ideas to meet, and general discussion of the issues. But it seems to me that the results have fallen short of the expectations of the masses; the responsibility and the challenge have not been met. [applause] From this platform, I once again repeat that I am not engaged in rivalry with anyone in the political field. When it comes to matters that affect Egypt's interest, I do not discriminate between one citizen and another on the basis of his political thinking or his party line. I believe that we should all be motivated by a nationalist spirit, regardless of our different positions or views, because the country's higher interests should override all other considerations. Hence, I have been careful to consult and exchange views with the leaders of opposition parties in all the circumstances that call for a unified national stand and require the joint efforts of all loyal Egyptians. Nobody can claim that the freedom of the parties, both of publication and expression, is restricted in any way, or that we have resorted to devious methods to impede their task or abort their message. Our policy has been to draw their attention, through normal political channels, to the faulty or harmful points, or those that pose a threat to the public interest. This is the spirit of democracy as I see it. This is not, and will not be, a one-man show or a one-party system of government.

In this democratic atmosphere, in which we should invest for further democracy, there are some who spread ideas or rumors about the bright reality in a manner aimed only at casting doubt, shaking confidence, and causing instability. When we deal with international institutions, to enable our economy to flourish on our march along the right course, there are those who cry, without any justification, that this is subjugation. And when we succeed in attracting huge foreign investment, even from socialist countries, in our industrial sector, there are those who describe this national attitude as the price we are paying and the terms we are forced to accept. When we seek to strengthen our Armed Forces, which are our shield and our bastion in peace and war alike, we find those who give free rein to their imagination and talk haughtily about secret agreements to establish foreign military bases. We have denied this before; we have said it is not so. To what avail? We have said no. Would we ignore the constitutional institutions or go behind their back? This is really strange.

They always claim there are secret agreements. Try to forget the word "secret." We have no secrets. All we have is the people's interests. There are no secrets as far as the future of the country and the nation is concerned. How could we keep things secret from the constitutional institutions? We do not work alone ... [Mubarak is interrupted by an unidentified speaker who shouts "no secrets from now on;" this is followed by laughter and cheers]. There were no secrets before. We come across odd ideas that have no scientific or logical basis, such as demands that we cut our military expenditure by 100 million pounds.

What kind of dependence are they talking about? I would never have agreed to serve in this post if Egypt could not make its own decisions freely and proudly. [applause]

Where are these secret agreements to set up military bases? Everyone knows full well that Egypt has never had and never will have foreign bases on its land, irrespective of what one calls these bases.

We are not the kind of people who sign agreements in the dark on behalf of Egypt. That is the way we are and that is the way we have always been. I have never done this and I will never do it. We are calling for self-help. We are striving to achieve self-sufficiency and to protect our economic independence. Why then are such important objectives overshadowed by false claims about dependence and military bases? Is this the best way to express opinions in a democracy?

Would it not be better for those who speak about this imaginary dependence and these nonexistent military bases to work toward reviving the economy instead? Would it not be better for them to work for a stronger Armed Forces — the forces which protect Egypt's independence and sovereignty, safeguard strategic Arab security, and defend all the people's achievements?

Let us frankly ask: If there had been a strong Army in Lebanon, would this dear country have found itself caught in all its current difficulties? If Lebanese democracy had truly reflected the needs of the Lebanese people, would Lebanon have become such a stage for Arab and international conflicts and for all the ambitions which have fanned the flames of civil war and brought havoc to that beautiful country?

Lebanon used to be proud of its unrestricted cultural life; however, Arab and international conflicts and ambitions were able to infiltrate with their temptations and poison. As a result, the Lebanese press began to express policies and attitudes far removed from the real interests of the Lebanese people. A former Lebanese president once made a rather caustic joke upon receiving certain leading Lebanese journalists in his office. He said: Welcome to your second home, Lebanon. All of this took its toll on ordinary Lebanese life, on party politics, and on the country's political and social relations, leading eventually to what is now happening there.

Sisterly Kuwait went through its own experience brought about by suspicious and conflicting attitudes which found their way into a number of newspapers and political life. This experience resulted in resolutions which froze certain constitutional clauses and gave the authorities the right to suspend newspapers and to check their financial sources.

Brothers and sisters: I will not dwell on the internal affairs of any fraternal country. When I came to power in October 1981, I pledged that I would not involve Egypt in the domestic affairs of any Arab country. I believe that every nation has the exclusive and ultimate right to manage its own affairs and to choose its own policies. External intervention, no matter what doctrinal pretext motivates it, is not in anyone's interest. Such intervention invariably compromises the interests of us all. It corrupts minds and souls and undermines the basis for any national achievement. I only point to these examples to show that we should learn lessons from what is happening around us. We are all aware of how external forces used the democratic atmosphere in Kuwait to tarnish the reputation of Egypt, its democracy, and its economy.

My discussion of what happened in the fraternal state of Kuwait does not mean — I repeat, does not mean — that I am indirectly suggesting the possibility of taking similar measures in Egypt. I emphasize this, so that the banner headlines will not come up with a different interpretation. [applause] Each state has its own circumstances and considerations that lead it to choose a particular policy at a particular time.

I wish to make it very clear that we uphold democracy to the maximum extent. The steps we have taken to build democracy were well planned in advance, so that each step forward was taken at the right time and within a sound historical context. However, faith in democracy means that all of us have to protect democracy from any assault on it. We do not claim that we are an angelic society where no mistakes are made. Indeed, we are aware that to take action without making mistakes is against the nature of things; it is against human nature and the laws of social activity. What I am talking about, however, are those mistakes and sins that result from deliberate ill intentions. Our way of life depends on democracy, and the undermining of democracy would mean the worst destiny for all of us.

Let us move on to the second pillar of national government ... [Mubarak is interrupted by a member of the audience; Mubarak responds] Never mind, never mind, never mind. It is inevitable that some excesses occur in democracy. Violations of democracy have occurred in our country. We must expect violations but all of us are good citizens who love our homeland. [applause]

Let us move on to the second pillar of national government, namely the firm establishment of probity and honesty. You may recall that, in the first speech I delivered to the People's Assembly after the people had honored me by giving me their precious confidence, I committed myself to the principles of probity in government. Facts have very clearly proven that this basic principle has been strictly enforced in the name of the law. No one, regardless of his position or standing, has been afforded protection or had his mistakes concealed. We must not lose sight of the fact that it has been government departments that have taken the initiative in all criminal cases by interrogating officials. Government departments have uncovered instances of deviation and brought those responsible to justice.

Indeed, this is an indisputable fact. We have no cronies, relatives, or supporters, to whose illegal behavior we turn a blind eye so that we may continue to receive their applause and support, and who benefit accordingly.

I would also like to ask at this point: Have the parties or their press raised a single case of corruption which they have then taken the initiative to uncover? It is the government, which expresses the philosophy and line of the National Democratic Party, that pursues both large- and small-scale cases of corruption. However, it appears that this probity disturbs some people, for how can the government, to which they are opposed, possibly be honest and against corruption and deviation? Thus, this partisan behavior leads to the adoption of an approach that is inconsistent with sound party practice, creates a bleak atmosphere, and gives the masses the impression that everything in Egypt is corrupt. I do not doubt anyone's patriotism, but I say to these people: Mercy on Egypt; have mercy on Egypt when you portray it thus. The national conscience and loyalty to Egypt reject your unjust description.

I would have more understanding if the government were trying to conceal cases of corruption or hide the evidence. But when the government upholds the banner of probity and seeks to apply the law impartially, treating all citizens as equal before the law, and then we read and hear a flood of words about the corruption of everything, the collapse of everything, and the bleakness of everything, then the people are justified in regarding this distortion of government policy as a determined campaign that is not devoid of premeditation.

Brothers and sisters, I shall be completely frank and open with you. We are going through a decisive phase. I repeat that I bear no grudge against anyone. I have no personal dispute with any citizen in any political position. My office makes me president of all Egyptians. I do not discriminate in the protection of rights. [applause and cheers] I do not discriminate between supporter and opponent in the protection of rights and duties. My responsibility in this regard is dictated by the Constitution.

However, it is also my responsibility to ensure that the practice of democracy achieves the success which will keep it bright and glowing, so that the people do not renounce democracy. Furthermore, I want to tell our patriotic press first, and the opposition press next, that the principle that the accused is innocent until proven guilty is an important pillar of democracy and should not be violated. [applause]

Some newspapers condemn a citizen on the mere grounds of his having been arrested or interrogated by the prosecution office. This is despite the fact that even after a bill of indictment has been issued by the attorney general, the law considers an accused person to be innocent until he has been convicted and sentence passed against him. The press of the civilized democratic world respects these rights. I beseech our press to become a leader in this field. This is what the law in Egypt says. What I mean by defending the probity of the regime is that conscience and ethical principles must govern democratic practice in this field.

I will now move on to the third factor — our responsibility to defend respect for the law and its supremacy. Perhaps some of what I said in connection with defending democracy and the probity of the regime can also be applied to respect for the law and its supremacy. Therefore, I do not have to elaborate on this subject. Suffice it to say that democracy is the bastion of the rule of law and that it upholds and always will uphold respect for the law and its supremacy. Any harm to or violation of the rule of law and the supremacy of the law will not be tolerated. The people will not hesitate to come down firmly against any such violation by enforcing the law.

There are legitimate channels open to each citizen to express his views. The law defends every legitimate action. However, the limits of the law are clear regarding any violation or underhanded tampering. If the purpose of such tampering is to spread anxiety and instability, then let those who conduct themselves in this way know that Egypt, people and state, is stable and always able to maintain its stability by defending respect for the law and its supremacy.

I know that the people are concerned about mistakes and wrongdoing because I receive thousands of letters complaining about excesses and violations. Some of them seek my aid and ask: Is this democracy? Others ask: What about the rule of law? Still others say: We have had enough of all this diversion and tampering.

Yes, I am speaking about the pulse of the people. They care about all the rights they enjoy and they demand that all efforts be directed toward that objective, serious work which will lead us toward the life to which we aspire.

The people want to know, and it is their right to know, the facts about the present economic situation. The people want to know, and it is their right to know, what we have accomplished and what remains to be accomplished. The people want to know, and it is their right to know, how we can provide for their basic needs and ensure opportunities for honest and productive jobs, and how the poor citizen on a low income can manage his household budget and meet his family's requirements for food, clothes, education, and medical treatment. The people accept the truth, however great the sacrifices they are called on to make. They reject false promises and denounce inefficiency, laxity, and mismanagement.

Brothers and sisters, members of the congress: If the slogan of this congress is development for the future, then we are duty-bound to present a careful and objective analysis of what we have achieved in the past few years and what we seek to achieve in the coming years. We started the first 5-year development plan during the fiscal year 1982-83. This plan is now in its last year. We are on the threshhold of a new 5-year plan that will complete what we began in the first plan. Earlier shortcomings and deficiencies will be avoided by benefiting from experience and expertise; we approach the matter with an open mind and full commitment to the people's sublime interests as our overriding concern.

Before we briefly review what we achieved in the first 5-year plan, we should take a quick look at the situation that existed immediately before the implementation of the plan, which can be summed up as follows:

1. Despite the fact that the Egyptian economy achieved a high average rate of real economic growth in the seventies, amounting to 8.5 percent annually, the structure of the production sector was clearly defective. This high average growth rate was chiefly confined to the petroleum and services sectors, whereas growth in the agricultural sector was modest — an average of 2 percent annually. The same was true of the industrial and construction sectors.

2. This phenomenon was accompanied by a tangible increase in the rate of importing intermediate goods and foodstuffs. The importation of these goods and materials was limited to 1.7 million tons in 1973 at a value of $185 million. The importation of the same goods in 1981 rose to 7.4 million tons at a cost of $1.9 billion. This happened before the plan. Our foreign debts also greatly increased. In 1971 the amount of foreign debt was approximately $1.4 billion; it rose to $18.6 billion in 1982.

3. There was a weakness in the Egyptian economy's capacity to absorb investment. The resources that govern the process of development — electricity, trained working forces, and construction capabilities — were not strong enough to meet the needs of the new investment requirements. The primary goal of the plan which we began to implement in 1982-83 — a plan which is now in its 5th year — was to rectify this structural imbalance and thereby control and correct the economic course. This is the only guarantee that real development will be achieved in the long run. The plan focused on the following principles:

a. To increase production, raise the level of productivity, and achieve a high rate of development that would supersede the rate of population growth by boosting creative resources in the commodities sectors, primarily agriculture, industry, and energy. We ignored agriculture for a long time.
b. To strengthen the trend toward self-sufficiency by redressing the deficit in the balance of payments through increased exports, a limitation on imports, and support for national industry to promote its development and growth.
c. To provide the services that are directly linked to production, such as public utilities, education, training, and health care.
d. To limit inflation, restrict its causes, and undertake action to attract further Arab and foreign investments.

What has been the outcome of the first 4 years of the plan, which ended at the beginning of this month? What is left for us to achieve during the 5th year? How do we then move into the second 5-year plan?

In the field of production: The value of overall local production for the year preceding the plan was 19.6 billion pounds. This rose to 26.6 billion pounds last year. We have achieved an increase of 7 billion pounds. Therefore, the average annual growth during the first 4 years of the plan was 7.6 percent, which is very near the plan's 8.1 percent target. The importance of this production increase becomes evident if we look at the production of a basic commodity like cement. Cement production has risen from 3.6 million tons in 1981-82 to 5.2 million tons in 1984-85, which is an average growth of 44 percent. A further increase is expected this year with the opening of new production lines.

In the field of investment: The volume of investment utilized during the period in question reached 28.2 billion pounds. Sixty percent of this amount was allocated for the completion of projects which had remained unfinished for 15 years. We have projects that were suspended for 15 years! We investigated into the state of these projects, which included hospitals, schools, and other institutions. I believe that one of these projects was a hospital in Al-Matariyah, which we will now open on 27 July. Another project involved a hospital on the Nile. There were many such hospitals. Their construction began 15 years ago; yet they were left unfinished without anyone bothering about them. Twenty percent of this amount was also allocated for replacements and renovations in old factories. Of this, 21.8 billion pounds went to the public sector while 6.4 billion pounds went to the private sector in view of the fact that factories in this sector had not been replaced or renovated for many years. The Al-Mahallah al-Kubra factory alone cost 98 million pounds to renovate. The industry minister himself is present here. Ninety-eight million pounds to one factory! Without this renovation, its production and operation would not be economical.

In the field of energy: By the end of the plan's last year, we will have increased the amount of electricity generated. I have already told you a number of times before that our electricity output before the 5-year plan was 18 billion megawatts. From 1905, when electricity was first introduced in Egypt, until December 1981 the electricity output was 18 billion megawatts. What I am saying is clear, and I am saying it publicly. The ministers are present here and the entire world is listening. The electricity output reached 40 billion megwatts by the end of December 1985; in other words, we generated 22 billion megawatts in the 5-year plan. Without electricity there can be no investment, no factories, and no agriculture. There can be no production without factories and no workplaces for our young people. A lack of electricity means a full stop for all aspects of life.

In the field of infrastructure: The total expenditure on sewage projects was 4.9 billion pounds while 3.9 billion pounds was spent on water projects, both amounts being immeasurably higher than corresponding allocations in the past. Why did we spend all this money? Was it wise to do so? I wish the upkeep of such infrastructures had been attended to in the past, and that every government had made an effort to ensure their maintenance and not simply passed the problems along to the next group in power. I could have done the same thing and let those who come after me face the problem. However, this would have led to an accumulation of problems and the possibility that the country would face bankruptcy. That would have been easy, but I took the hard way. We must confront and face up to our responsibilities. [applause] If we really care for our youth, for our sons, then we have no choice. We must not shirk our duties. It was habitual for every government to try to dodge existing problems, leaving them for their successors to deal with. When these problems accumulated, we began to complain. I could have done the same thing. I could have postponed seeking solutions for 5 years. This would have been easy. There is nothing clever about it.

In the field of housing: There were 675,000 new units built during the first 4 years of the plan. I have already promised that within this 5-year plan we will build as many housing units as were constructed during the 20 years that preceded the plan. This is exactly what we are doing. We will build 185,000 units this year. However, this does not mean that we have eradicated the problem. No, we still have a difficult housing problem. But we are doing everything possible to overcome it. We are pushing ourselves hard to provide more housing. We are fighting on more than one front. We are building houses, supplying electricity, and so forth. We have embarked on numerous and interconnected projects.

In the field of communication: During the past 4 years, 710,000 telephone lines have been installed as compared to a total of 540,000 lines that existed before the beginning of the plan. This is an achievement which every citizen should bear in mind. At one time, you were unable to telephone someone living in your same neighborhood. Now you can reach for the telephone and call any country in the world, perhaps with even greater ease than calling someone in Egypt. But there is more to come. Do you want telephones in the villages as well? Fair enough, we will have them when we can afford it.

These are examples of what our first 5-year plan has achieved. I will now review the objectives of the second 5-year plan:

1. To increase the total investment in the public and private sectors to 46.3 billion pounds.
2. To increase the gross national product to 50.7 billion pounds; that is, an annual growth rate of 6.3 percent. This is an ambitious objective, but one that we will try to achieve.
3. To make a breakthrough in agricultural output. This output is very important, and there is already a great deal being done in this regard. Anyone who travels along the Cairo-Alexandria desert road can see for himself that half of it is now surrounded by vegetation. We want to achieve even more. Our future lies in agricultural production and we must concentrate on its development.
4. To build approximately 995,000 new housing units. About 95 percent of these units will be for low-cost and medium-range housing.

Brothers and sisters, this is what we have in fact achieved and what we hope to achieve in the next development plan. Some people question my desire to talk from time to time about our achievements. In response to this, I say that it is the right of the people, and particularly of the new generations that carry the responsibility for building the future, to be acquainted with the facts amid the torrent of fabrications and attempts to cause despair. It is their right to know that every serious and sincere effort must bear fruit and bring benefits, that building and progress are possible, and that God will not suffer the reward of any who do a single righteous deed to perish [Koranic verse]. This does not mean that we deny or ignore the fact that we are going through a difficult phase. We all have to make a greater effort. We all have to sweat and do our duty by society and the homeland before demanding more rights and privileges.

We do not underestimate the severity and difficulty of the problem we are facing. The problem has been made more acute by two fundamental factors. The first was the amazing drop in oil prices. Some people are saying that the government should have expected this. By God, no one in the world anticipated the sudden drop in the price of oil from $28 to 9. Are we angels possessed of the secrets of the universe, so that we knew that the price would fall from $28 to 9? I have told you that when the price drops by $1 we lose $70 million. We have a shortfall in our income from oil of approximately $1.2 billion. We used this income, in addition to that from the Suez Canal and so on, to import food and other things and pay [loan] installments.

The second factor is that the size of the repayments resulting from our external commitment, which must be met, reach their peak in the current year and the next 2 years. By God, I do not want to blame anyone but what I will say is that when the loans were arranged it was probably not taken into account how great the burden would become in the future. We will be under considerable pressure for these 3 years. We will be compelled to face them. But we will find a solution. We will come to an agreement with these countries whereby they will defer some of the repayments for a while so that we can proceed on our economic course. This is the plan, the sudden trip, and Egypt's bankruptcy about which they [not further identified] have raised such a clamor. One of the Gulf news agencies said that Egypt is bankrupt. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones. You have not paid the people their salaries for 2 months. [laughter] Thank God that does not happen here. If no bad news is written about Egypt, then their newspapers do not sell.

We are seeking to pay the installments on our debt on time because Egypt's reputation is at stake, as is respect for its word. On this depends its ability to increase its economic dealings with the outside world.

On the other hand, we are seeking with all our resources to reduce the burdens of the low-income groups and not to increase them except within the strictest limits. Despite the budget deficit, we were determined to continue paying annual allowances to all workers. The overall total of annual salaries and wages this year has reached the equivalent of half the state's income. [slogans] Yes. If to this we add the fact that the state spends 1.8 billion pounds in subsidies on commodities, and that food imports have reached $3 billion [as heard], then the extent of the burden resulting from these commitments becomes clear.

At the same time, the needs of the production sectors have increased as a result of the expansion of the industrial, agricultural, and housing production base. It is not only a question of money and food, but of the requirements of the production sector in order to operate factories. All these require foreign currency to buy what is needed. These are the burdens we have to contend with. We will overcome this stage, God willing, despite the bad things they are saying about us abroad.

Industry needs approximately $2.5 billion annually. Agriculture and food need approximately $400 million. Construction materials require $800 million. The total is $3.7 billion; 3.2 billion for foodstuff and 1.8 billion for subsidies. This is so that you understand that we have a difficult road to travel and that all of us, supporters and opposition, must help to overcome the difficulties. We are going forward, building and rebuilding with strong arms and with a determination that knows no despair. We are moving in the right direction, with a sound scientific and pragmatic approach. This is the principal base for the future. And yet there are those who claim that the Egyptian economy is in intensive care or that Egypt is atop a volcano.

There are also those who seek to bring about the disruption of industry in order to achieve factional demands. It is as if we were living in an era of economic affluence in which all our goals had been achieved and construction completed, and we could tolerate the consequences of the disruption of work and production. Such consequences cannot be borne even by a major power.

I say with complete confidence and honesty that the Egyptian economy is not in intensive care and will not be in need of intensive care as long as we continue to face facts, deal with the situation, and do not hesitate to redouble our efforts and work. God has protected Egypt. The people of Egypt have also protected Egypt from the conflicts and the terrorist and destructive plots that are taking place around us. Thousands of innocent people have fallen as a result of such discord, not to mention the destruction and ruination it causes. The people defended their security, stability, and property. When they were subjected to a reckless sabotage incident, they succeeded in containing its consequences in less than 1 day.

We thank God that tens of thousands of our Arab brothers have chosen to live in Egypt during the summer months because Egypt is a stable and secure country. It is the country of every honest and free Arab. [applause]

I tell those who sow doubt: Look at what is happening in the area around us and then raise your eyes to the sky and sincerely implore God Almighty to preserve Egypt's security and stability. To those who are behind the disruption of industry, on the pretext of factional demands, I say: We do not rule by steel and fire, nor do we submit to pressure and threats. We rule by democracy and the supremacy of the law. Nor do we spare any effort to alleviate the sufferings of every class of the people. Our government is carried out in broad daylight, under a democratic canopy. It allows every citizen to debate his problems through the legitimate channels — in unions, organizations, the People's Assembly, the newspapers, and by all the legitimate democratic means. No one in government departments denies that there is suffering. The National Democratic Party takes up all the concerns of the masses, seeks to remove any injustice, and fights all forms of arbitrary action. [applause] This is because it puts the real interests of the people first and believes that all official institutions should serve the people. If anyone has suffered an injustice as a result of administrative mistakes, we do not hesitate to correct these mistakes. The confidence which I and the people have in the probity of the labor movement in Egypt, in the patriotism of its leaders, in the nationalism of every Egyptian worker, is unlimited. The Egyptian workers have proved that they are facing up to their national responsibilities despite all the difficulties. However, a reckless minority is trying to cause trouble on the pretext of protecting their interests. In fact and in reality, this minority is harming their interests, because the workers cannot possibly have anything to gain by disrupting work and jeopardizing national production.

Brothers and sisters, the citizens are asking questions. They have the right to do so and it is our duty to make the picture very clear to them. Yes every citizen is entitled to ask questions and wonder why they have to pay high prices for their daily food. We must dot all the i's. Between the 1950's and 1980 we lost 1 million feddans of agricultural land. This huge area of fertile land was encroached on for construction purposes or was simply shoveled away, without any regard for the public interest or thought for the future.

One might say: But this encroachment on agricultural land has been offset by the reclamation and cultivation of a similar area of new land. This answer will not do; it is not a question of figures alone. We must look beyond mere quantity. The area of 1 million feddans that has been added is new agricultural land of low fertility. It lacks many of the basic utilities. We are working on this; nonetheless, this land has not yet started producing its full yield.

There is another factor which we must bear in mind. The population increased from 19 million in the 1950's to over 50 million in 1980 or now [as heard]. The population will reach 70 million in the year 2000. We have a great deal of work to do if we are to survive.

The amount of agricultural land was not enhanced by the construction of the high dam. Indeed, there was a serious encroachment on this land. Our agricultural produce could not meet requirements at a time when the average population growth had become frightening and the purchasing power of many sectors of the population was increasing.

The wages of agronomists have doubled, particularly following the departure of many agricultural workers to the cities or to fraternal states. Our peasants today are not like the peasants of the past. Thanks to progress, every peasant now teaches his son and sends him to college. Instead of cultivating the land, some sons of peasants are idle and doing nothing. This has greatly affected the wages of agronomists. Is this not true? For these reasons, the price of agricultural crops increased in a way that exhausts the capabilities of many honest citizens. We were all peasants at one time and we know this. However, I still believe that there are some who seek to exploit the people's need for this essential produce and to make profits that involve many unnecessary distribution operations and middlemen. I therefore demand that the government control these prices. The prices of crops near the fields are moderate, but they soar once these crops are moved from the fields. It is the responsibility of the government and the governors to control prices. I therefore demand that the appropriate party committees examine this issue. They must give it the attention due by virtue of their ability to move among the masses, to carry out field studies, and to choose a practical method to perfect price control. Our young people should assume a major role in this control.

In a parallel effort, I call on the Ministry of Agriculture to prepare a program that will enable it to effectively influence the price of basic vegetables and fruits for consumers in a way which will result in a tangible reduction in prices over the next 6 months.

There still remains a very important issue which we have been discussing for more than 30 years since the inception of the July revolution. After this revolution, there was the beginning of social justice. But we also were faced with problems of development.

These problems are associated with the growth of society and the emergence of new classes, people who were once destitute but are now landlords. Their rights and interests were once usurped, but now they have regained them. They began plans for building a just society. There were once several million people who lived in deprivation at the bottom of society, but now they possess many trappings of modern life. There was an increase in consumption. This is expected as a society's development progresses. The leap from deprivation to a normal life causes this. The problem in a village no longer is one of a lack of electricity but the increased consumption of electricity. Villages are now consuming a great deal of electricity. Such facilities were not available in the past. Now we cannot generate enough electricity.

I once visited an area near Bilbays east of the Ismailia Canal in Al-Sharqiyah Governorate. I was walking along a street north of Bilbays Airport. I saw people, shacks, and mud houses. An old lady came up to me and said: Give us electricity. I asked: What would you do with electricity here? She replied: We need it to operate our video machines and television sets. I entered her house with her and I saw a video machine and a television there. I also noticed other electrical appliances. Well, we say nothing and yet we wish our villages to progress like other villages around the world. But please be considerate because the hookah is operated on electricity! This is ridiculous. Have some mercy.

This is one example which indicates the change which has occurred in the pattern of life in Egypt. I believe, however, that we have reached a stage of maturity which enables every citizen to think about his life in the framework of society as a whole. Although we have reached such a stage, we have still been taken aback by the economic crisis which has hit us with a sudden big drop in revenues from hard currency.

We must adopt a new outlook on life. This outlook must be based on the contribution of everyone to the confrontation of the troubles and misfortunes and to the national effort, so that Egypt may overcome the huge obstacles on its path. There are no distinctions between rulers and ruled. We are all citizens and not subjects. We all enjoy equal rights and duties. We all take our share of responsibility for the sake of the homeland's safety, security, and future.

On many occasions I have spoken to you very honestly about our economic situation. It behooves every Egyptian to play his part in helping to solve the economic problem.

Some positive experiments in this regard took place when certain opposition parties participated with the NDP and the government in studying the various aspects and implications of this problem.

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation to all the parties that cooperate with the NDP in making a thorough examination of the question of subsidies. This issues affects the homeland as a whole, and not any particular party. As a society, we are seeking radical solutions to all our problems, based on comprehensive studies and sound implementation. Therefore, it is essential that every citizen makes a positive contribution. Thus we may achieve a successful outcome.

The principal and basic task of all of us is to do our duty and place no limits on the ideas and work we offer to the homeland. We should all set ourselves the highest standards in the field of production and in serving the interests of the masses. The good citizen is the one who is the first to arrive at his workplace and the last to leave. He who picks up a piece of litter from the street, like others abroad do, would be doing his bit to keep the roads clean. This is what people in the civilized world do. He who deals fairly with the citizens who come to him for help is contributing to building confidence and tranquility among the masses. The citizen who welcomes the tourist and treats him with all honesty is contributing to the promotion of tourism in his country. If each one of us thinks of what he should give before he thinks of what he should take, and if we marshal all our resources everywhere, we will have succeeded in eliminating a large part of our problems.

When we meet as groups and individuals, we all complain about the bad situation. Everyone tries to complicate matters. We forget that we all share the responsibility for any shortcomings: Their rectification would cost us nothing and add nothing to our burdens. Why should we not begin with ourselves? Why should we not set an example to others? It is the duty of all of us, whatever our situation in life, to rationalize our consumption, especially when this does not cost us anything. Let us not waste a drop of water, for example, or consume electricity for a minute longer than necessary. Let us not hoard goods when their availability in the market is diminished.

I would like to tell you about an experience I once had. Perhaps I have already told it to some of the brothers. I am not going to elaborate on this because we will get too involved. Along with seven or eight colleagues I was taking a course of study in a certain big country. It was January and the temperature was 26 or 27 degrees below zero. We were staying in a military hostel. I went to buy sugar for our tea. I am sure you can guess where we were. [laughter] I stood in line outside the cooperative store. I knew good Russian. [laughter] I know that you have realized where we were. [laughter] I stood in line, and when it was my turn I asked the cashier in Russian to give me 6 kg of sugar. It was as if the end of the world had come, a catastrophe, when I said 6 kg. The cashier, and the other people who were waiting, started shouting at me. They said: How can you ask for 6 kg of sugar when there is not so much in the entire store? I understood what was going on, but pretended to be a naive Egyptian. I spoke in Arabic. [laughter] I told her in Arabic that I needed 6 kg of sugar. They had a little more sympathy with me when they found out that I was a foreigner. I then decided to buy enough for myself and let the others do their own shopping.

Here in Egypt, we do almost the same thing. We go to one cooperative store and buy 2 kg of sugar, and then we go to another for the same purpose. This is what happens here. We cannot change it. It only takes a rumor that the price of sugar will go up during Ramadan for an Egyptian to rush off like a maniac and buy 5 kg of sugar from this cooperative, 3 from another, and 2 from a third until has accumulated 50 or 60 kg of sugar. How can a cooperative society meet the demands of 10 citizens who want to buy 500 kg of sugar? Where is the cooperative supposed to get this quantity from? This is what happens here. When they announced the date of Ramadan, everyone rushed to the cooperatives as if it were the end of the world. Everyone was hoarding commodities, which emptied the cooperatives of stocks. Why is that? Let everyone take only as much as he needs.

If everyone takes only what they need, then everything will go smoothly. We cannot get enough goods to supply everyone with 50 kg of everything. Where could we get such amounts? The lavish use of electrical appliances is one example of a social habit that no one but ourselves can change. I read an article a few days ago calling on prosperous citizens to come forward and to declare that they do not qualify for subsidies. I liked this article. It appeals to the national conscience of a people whose history has been marked by examples of patriotism and sacrifice during the darkest days of foreign invasion and occupation. If this appeal succeeds, then we will be spared the need for tiresome and laborious research into who does and who does not deserve subsidies. We will also have introduced an enlightened tradition into our public behavior which will lead to benefits and prosperity for Egypt.

One of the leading roles in this can be played by basic solutions that put the theological appeal for solidarity, unity, and mercy into practice. We have seen some of these solutions in a number of governorates. We have discovered that they reflect the highest feelings of responsibility and the ability to take mass action on the basis of civil initiatives. I have visited many governorates and heard of several initiatives. Al-Daqahliyah [Governorate] has excellent production figures. Tremendous efforts are being made in Dumyat, and the same is true of Al-Fayyum and Bani Suwayf. We must have more work along these lines. The government cannot do everything for its people. This is what I am asking of the people, and you must listen. We have among us those who are well off and those who cannot make ends meet. The wealthy must help the poor, even if it is simply to avoid jealousy and resentment. When I feel you are making a donation in order to give me a hospital, educate me, or build artificial kidney machines, I will respect you and take you as an example. We can thus avoid all grudges and feelings of malice. Those who can must make donations in the form of projects. It is not a matter of money, but of projects in which we participate. These are the types of solutions I am talking about. The governorates have provided several examples in this area. I hope to see more, as they are an excellent way of supporting the government in its efforts to help low-income groups.

The construction and supply of equipment to hospitals and schools, and the opening of roads is too much for the government to do alone. You all know our budget and the salaries we pay. The government can only contribute a small sum to each hospital. We have wealthy people. Raise money. You have associations that raise money and are capable of putting up hospitals and schools. Some people are building schools in such governorates as Al-Daqahliayh. This is very good. This is an appeal to those who can afford it to give to those who cannot, so that we can avoid jealousy and resentment. We have some encouraging examples in this area. I urge the National Democratic Party and all other parties to adopt projects that emphasize our own efforts, and to form a special department to follow them up, broaden their scope, and cut all the red tape in their way. If all the parties were to take this task upon themselves, we would hold them in great esteem, for they would be working in the public interest. We would not have any problems.

I will not miss the chance to point out that our youth camps across the country have provided some of the most impressive examples, which prove that our resources can — through encouragement and organization — be marshaled to accomplish the greatest of tasks.

At this point, I return to our young people, and speak to them and about them. Egypt's young people are eager to work. They want to take part in constructive labor. They are anxious to prove their ability to give. We have had some experience here. When our young people helped restore historical sites, and worked on the new lands and in experimental projects to increase agricultural output through modern scientific methods, they showed their capacity to make great efforts in different places. But these efforts must be better organized and include more people. This is a task in which all parties can play a basic part.

The NDP and other parties can lead the way in this area. The NDP government must cut the red tape and remove all the obstacles arising from the overlap of jurisdictions among the various ministries. All these obstacles are common in real life, and I receive many letters and have heard many proposals about them.

That was what I had to say about our young people, but I still have a few more words for them. I tell every young man in Egypt that all this expenditure for development and all this planning for the present and future is for you. Half of our society is made up of young people. All the radical changes that are being made are for this generation and the coming ones. Therefore, the young must take part in this process.

I tell every young man in Egypt that our democratic society allows him to undertake any project based on new and simple ideas that may later be translated into success and growth. I personally know many who have come up with new ideas, put them into practice, and achieved a better life and a better future. The young are always faced with problems. This is natural and this is life. It happens in every country, regardless of how developed it may be. Our young people should always remember that they are fighting for their own survival and for that of the country. They must realize that a developing nation never finds it easy to shake off its administrative and social problems. The road is long, but it is also the trail of the strong and loyal.

Before turning to foreign policy, I have some other remarks to make. [indistinct comment by a woman in the audience] There is absolutely no doubt about it. Women have a basic role to play. We cannot do all this without them. [applause]

I would like to mention some things I have heard, and that may have reached your ears as well. I would like to compare notes with you. In today's papers, for instance, and with the same impulse to cast doubt, some said: The president left so suddenly! No, I did not leave suddenly; nothing of the sort. I had planned this trip for some time. I originally intended to go in early or mid-September, but then an earlier opportunity arose. August is a month for vacations, and I may need September for something else. It is all for the good of the country. It is my normal practice not to announce my itinerary in advance, and this is chiefly to avoid rumors being spread before and after the trip. This way, the inevitable fabrication of rumors will come after, and not before the tour. Still, it is with the same objective in mind, is it not?

I did not go [to Western Europe] for any reason other than to seek the help of these countries in dealing with out debts in the coming 3 years. They can intercede with the international organizations in which they have representatives. This is the whole story, and there is nothing to hide. It is not true that the country is on the verge of bankruptcy. That is preposterous. We will never go broke, as some news agency claimed. It said things like: The Egyptian people are starving; salaries are being paid every 2 months. Why do they not keep their mouths shut for heaven's sake? Another example was a recent rumor that is virtually automatic. Every September and every January the same old predictions of a cabinet reshuffle crop up and with them the same speculation about whom I meet and whom I do not.

I am addressing myself not to the NDP alone, but to all citizens. What is being said shakes the stability of our country. It is not in our interests, and it disturbs all of us. What is the purpose of forming a cabinet? Should I simply replace one cabinet with another? The same thing was said about the cabinet of Fu'ad Muhyi al-Din, God bless his soul. It was often said that I intended to replace his government. The man, may God bless his soul, worked to the very end of his life. He was one of the most efficient prime ministers ever. [applause] If we were to bring in angels to serve as ministers, there would still be talk of a reshuffle. A given cabinet is hardly in office for more than a week when talk about a reshuffle begins. What reshuffle? There are individuals who are trying to create confusion and who do not want our people to secure any development. We are undergoing difficult conditions. If I do anything, you may rest assured that I will do it in the interests of the people, and not to serve my own interests or to show off. I seek to serve our interests.

Do you think that I enjoy taking a 48-hour trip in which I cannot sleep for a single hour? I went from here directly to Italy and from there to France, where I arrived at 2300. Why did I do this? Why should I tire myself this way? Had I spread my trip over 7 or 8 days, no one would have initiated these rumors. If I tire myself out, they say, what for? If I do not tire myself out, they say, he has done nothing. I arranged to make my visit before vacations, because if I delayed it until after July I would have not been able to make the trip before mid-September. I also found out that if I took this trip now, I would be able to accomplish something else: I cannot disclose all of our secrets, because some non-Egyptians would use them against the Egyptian citizens.

A building collapsed and the incident was depicted as if buildings collapse nowhere but in Egypt. Two buildings collapsed, and the incident was depicted as though they were the only two buildings ever to collapse. Twenty-four story buildings collapse throughout the world. This does not mean that we should not search for the fault: We do search for the reason. However, you turn around and hear foreign radios, in countries where six buildings might have collapsed, lead off their news bulletins with reports of the collapse of a building in Egypt. A brand new building collapses every day in the United States. A crack develops, for example, on the sixth floor. The people see the buildings collapse, but they view this as a normal thing. No one says anything about it. However, when a building collapsed in Mit Ghamr in Egypt, this was treated as a leading news item. It was as if the world had come to an end. Trains collide in France, England, and all over the world and up to 300 people might die. But when such an accident happens here, it is seen as a calamity. You read the newspapers and you see how they exaggerate incidents. There was the Chernobyl incident and its consequences. No one wrote a word about how many people were killed. Life is motion: There will be mistakes. How can you have motion without mistakes? There was the Chernobyl incident, the incidents in Florida and in the center of Germany, and I do not know what else. So, in order not to be left behind, we had our little incident in Cairo [radioactive leakage].

Extremism is not solely an Egyptian phenomenon. When something happens here, you will find the media writing about extremism in Egypt. Why do they not look at the extremism in their own countries? The heads of the states containing these media have asked me: What about this extremism? What extremism? There is less extremism here than in their own countries. There are heaps of ugly extremism in the United States, Europe, the socialist states, and the Arab states. The important thing is to control the situation, to draw attention to it, to provide guidance, and to take action.

Yet when it comes to Egypt, they simply must write about Egypt. We, the people of Egypt, must not promote the destruction of Egypt's stability. All of those who write about us have a hundred times more problems than we do, but they like to write about Egypt. [cheers]

We look around and see that they hold meetings to discuss the economy in Egypt, our intensive care unit, the resuscitation room, and the operating room. They even admitted us to the hospital. Oh, you who talk about the Egyptian economy and blame us for our present situation, look at yourselves. You are all responsible for what I am now suffering. [applause] Am I responsible for the neglect of all the factories and for a failure to supply them with spare parts and modernize them? I am providing spare parts and modernizing the factories so that they can work. I am compelled to obtain loans in order to generate power for our country.

A power plant costs between 800 million, 1 billion, and 1.2 billion. As for industry, there is the car factory that is now being tested. I have visited the Nasr company's automobile factory several times. It was I who said that this situation should change. This factory is acting as an import agent. What I want is industry. The industry in the factory amounts to 10 to 12 percent, and to 25 percent in certain cases. This is nonsense. The actual industry in the factory has been no more than 15 or 16 percent since 1960. For some 25 years, all of the components have been assembled abroad and shipped to the factory. In whose interest is this? Imported cars are assembled here. Is this a factory? I had better open an import agency.

I believe that I should manufacture a car. It is unreasonable that for 24 years I should remain in an automobile factory that merely assembles cars and purchases ready-made cars. Between you and I, this is nonsense. Any citizen who loves his country cannot accept this. Naturally, therefore, I said that I must establish a factory. [applause]

An American company came here. Does this constitute subservience? I need technology and I hold the majority of shares. This is my factory and it involves technology. Must I have a complex about foreigners in everything? China has brought in factories, as has the Soviet Union, with the participation of Italy. Why should I be afraid? Had my economy been truly bad and in need of the intensive care room, would General Motors have come here? Never. Would they have run after me to establish nuclear power plants? No one would even have looked at me.

This is contradictory talk. You talk about the Egyptian economy. Brothers, you have been evading all of the problems of the Egyptian economy. It was you who began the open-door policy, and it is we who are rectifying it. It was you who deserted our industry and agriculture, and I am tearing my hair out trying to put it right. It was you who abandoned the sewers.

Why am I now spending so much on our sewers? Had money been spent on their repair and maintenance in years past, I would not have faced the problem of building a new network of sewers in Cairo, Alexandria, and all of the governorates. The governors are present here and are all aware that many governorates have no sewer network and that, in those where such networks exist, they are in terrible condition. The same thing applies to water supplies, electricity, telephones, roads, and bridges.

They are talking about intensive care. But they are happy, and their situation is perfect. They should stop talking about intensive care. Intensive care is only for those who need it.

Dear brothers and sisters, we cannot view, analyze, and assess our action in the area of foreign policy independently of our domestic struggle. Our contacts with foreign states on all of the continents have the sole purpose of enhancing our ability to achieve our national and pan-Arab goals. From our successive experiences in the distant and near past, we have established that any success in foreign policy cannot possibly last unless it is accompanied by similar achievements in construction at home. Take, for example, my trip to Italy, France, Britain, and Germany. Had we not had strong relations with them, no one would have supported us, or realized the value of stability in our country and supported this stability with all possible means. We would not have found anyone to stand by us. Every action abroad inevitably has an impact domestically. No one goes abroad for fun. No head of state goes abroad for fun; when you go abroad, you continue to worry until you return to your country. Once one's feet touch the ground of one's own country, one begins to rest, even if burdened with difficulties. It is easier than trips abroad.

One would feel comfortable knowing that there is a solid foundation that gives him life and strength and that guarantees a clear vision of all phases of action, so that he may concentrate on the correct priorities and work toward genuine substance rather than temporary upswings and superficial appearances that lack firm roots, even though they may seem bright and glittering for a while.

It is no secret to any of you that I am making continuous and exhaustive efforts night and day to bolster our development and to provide a suitable atmosphere for achieving the targets of the plan whose drafting and approval all of you participate in. I tell you frankly that the road has often been fraught with difficulties and hardships. However, I have never felt alone in waging this struggle, because I have felt at every moment that you were with me and alongside me, supporting me in every step I took. [applause] Therefore, my feeling of pride in belonging to these people and their culture, values, and traditions far outweighs my suffering and exhaustion in even the bleakest of circumstances.

You know that we held intensive contacts over the past weeks with a number of friendly states to have their participation in bringing success to our efforts. This would ensure an increase in production, raise the standard of services, and alleviate the burdens of Egyptians at this difficult stage. I am pleased to say that these contacts and their outcome have redoubled my faith that Egypt has friends who respect, appreciate, and admire it. This is due not only to Egypt's past, which is replete with magnificent accomplishments, but also to Egypt's bright and encouraging present and future, to Egypt's serious and respected policy, and to the credibility that it enjoys among all parties. The world has faith in our honest intentions and solid determination and efforts to extend peace and establish stability in this vital area which greatly influences security and prosperity throughout the entire world.

I received a message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan a few days ago. In his message, the U.S. President voiced complete sympathy with the Egyptian people's efforts to overcome their economic problems. He said his government is ready to meet our demands to improve international circumstances whose effects will bear on development efforts at this critical stage. Do not believe what the news agencies are saying. Certain news agencies use words to instill despair and make you doubt. There are news agencies that would do anything and publish any report to cause a sensation. These news agencies have no restraints.

I take this opportunity to express our appreciation to President Reagan and the American people for their stance which confirms the profound friendship between us, based on mutual understanding and respect. [applause] This friendship also affirms our mutual trust which is based on large-scale cooperation in the various fields and which defines how each party visualizes and prioritizes national interests.

I recently made a brief visit to four friendly European states. I was pleased with the results and with the spirit that prevailed during the talks. This spirit was such that we did not need to give exhaustive explanations. Rather, we sensed that all these leaders were ready to understand our point of view. This led to their agreeing to make the necessary contacts with concerned international institutions and to urge them to cooperate with Egypt's efforts to complete the march of economic reform and follow through on the development process under difficult circumstances.

Allow me to express my sincerest appreciation and gratitude to this distinguished elite of European leaders [applause]; namely, our friend, French President Francois Mitterrand and his able Prime Minister Jacques Chirac [applause]; FRG Chancellor Kohl and his colleagues in the German Government [applause]; Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who is the current EC chairman [applause]; and Italian President Cossiga and Prime Minister Craxi, whose splendid position will be recorded in history, as well as his successor, Andreotti, who has strong relations with Egypt and its people. [applause]

I could actually feel this positive spirit from the European leaders without exception and also from Third World governments, which realize how interlinked our interests and objectives are. They know that any good coming to the Egyptian people would, in the final analysis, constitute a gain for all people struggling for freedom, justice, and progress.

Brothers and sisters, if we look critically at the prevailing situations in the Middle East, none of us can hide the pain in his heart and the grief in his conscience. The reality witnessed by our nation in the east and the Maghreb is still one of division, infighting, and fragmentation, despite the fact that the road signs are clear to us all. None of us can fail to see the dangers and challenges that surround us. No two people can logically and consciously differ on the fact that the solution to our major problems requires that we arrive at a common concept of genuine Arab solidarity, going well beyond slogans and theories that contain no original and true substance. We would do better to absorb the reality, with all of its positive and negative aspects. We should be truthful with ourselves and our peoples and admit that Arab unity — for which some people still clamor while involved in actions that are far removed from the spirit and philosophy of unity, even going so far as to wage war on fraternal Arab countries, which is the utmost degree of disavowal of the concept of one nation.... [Mubarak changes thought] It is better that we all agree on a common denominator for coordinated action, which we can take seriously, without deceiving ourselves. If we believe that we are really deceiving others with slogans and empty theories, of which most people are aware, then we are doing great harm to ourselves and are committing a great sin against our history and civilization. The outside world does not judge things on the basis of appearances and masks, but on the basis of reality, which it comes to see and know very well through working processes and in camera talks.

We would do better to define pragmatic objectives, on the basis of which we can mobilize the masses in all of the Arab countries without belittling their intelligence and their capacity to differentiate between right and wrong, between posturing and seriousness, and between the possible and impossible at a given stage in history.

I call on the NDP to take the initiative in beginning a running dialogue with the popular movements in the Arab homeland. I see many of these movements represented in this congress. The purpose should be to define a truthful concept of Arab solidarity at the critical stage now affecting our great homeland. I call on Arab intellectuals in all countries to seek genuine cohesion with the mass movement and to be truly committed to its goals and interests, instead of being engrossed in intellectual luxuries and holding to illusions that are their own creations, the outcome of their own minds and pens, and, I hesitate to add, their own interests. They have been far removed from the movement of the masses and the pan-Arab conscience, regardless of their creativity and attractions. We also urge intellectuals and thinkers in Egypt to commit themselves to the issues of the masses and to work with the problems and challenges facing the people, responding to the people's priorities. We call on the intellectuals in the various Arab countries to commit themselves to the same principles at the pan-Arab level. The cause can no longer permit indulgence in serving self-interests and abandoning the real interests of the peoples who have provided them with everything they have. It is the right of these peoples to ask them to pay their debt and fulfill their commitments today.

We view the situation in the Gulf region with great anxiety. The constant escalation of the Iran-Iraq war is not limited to the expansion of the battlefront. The extension of the war's operational arena threatens the Arab nation's very strategic security. It even threatens the present and future interests of the Iranian people themselves, if we look at interests within an objective framework, devoid of one-upmanship and illusions and free of the past's accumulations and negative factors.

We stand with our brother and friend, President Saddam Husayn [applause], and with the fraternal Iraqi people in their efforts to end this grinding war, contain its destructive consequences, and restore stability to a region that is the focus of considerable ambition and many interests. We stand with the fraternal peoples in the other Gulf countries while they defend themselves from the consequences of this war and the waves of anxiety and instability that it is generating. We tell these countries that we view their security as a part of Egypt's strategic security and that their safety is a fundamental factor in our pan-Arab and regional policy.

I recently had the opportunity to discuss all of this exhaustively with Egypt's faithful friend, Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id [applause], during his visit to Cairo in the 1st week of July. We agreed on the need to intensify efforts to end the Gulf war and to protect the region's peoples from the debris of this war, which is affecting all aspects of their lives and dominating their vision of the future.

On the issue of Lebanon, I reiterate that we support Brother President Amin al-Jumayyil and his fraternal people in their endeavor to put an end to the unjust situation there. [applause] This situation has imposed suffering and sorrow on the sons of this country to a greater degree than any people have faced in recent years. I reiterate my appeal to all of the Lebanese that they agree on one policy that can restore their independent decisionmaking and the independence of their will, while ensuring their dignity and protecting them against the ambitions and dangers surrounding them. Recent events and developments have convinced us more than ever that if the Lebanese people do not unite and close the gaps through which foreign interference and sedition infiltrate, it will be impossible for anyone to expect any improvement for this wounded country.

We must then direct our attention to the Palestinian issue, as it is the crux of the struggle and the source of tension and instability throughout the region. The rapid resolution of this issue is indispensable to the restoration of peace and calm in the area. There have been some international developments whose effects on this issue must be monitored. First among these were the consultations between the Soviet Union and the United States in Stockholm on 26 and 27 June. They shed some light on the two countries' stands on some points that could affect the situation in future, particularly their view that Security Council Resolution 242 is a legal framework for a settlement and the Soviet Union's acceptance of the Palestinian people's decision on how they will exercise their right to self-determination, including the option of a confederation with Jordan.

The proposal made by Soviet leader Gorbachev in his talks with President Mitterrand during the 2d week of July, calling for the participation of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council in an international peace conference, preceded by the necessary preparatory contacts with concerned parties, has prompted varying reactions in a number of capitals. Certainly, this proposal will be the topic of discussion and debate in the coming stage.

But all these and other developments cannot conceal from us the basic fact to which we have always drawn attention, namely that the first step, if there is to be any progress, must be the adoption of a unified stand by those Arab parties that are directly concerned with the conflict, particularly Jordan and the PLO. We are confident that His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal will be able, through his wisdom and sound historic vision, to bring about the necessary objective circumstances at the appropriate time to take a position that will constitute a starting point for any serious move toward peace. I would like to stress here that our experience of coordination with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has strengthened our belief in the important role played by this fraternal country in pan-Arab issues. It has also strengthened our conviction that the Jordanian king is a statesman who keeps his word and is greatly concerned for this nation's destiny and future. [applause]

Concerning the PLO, we still believe that it can reach a formula combining acceptance of Security Council Resolution 242 and respect for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination within the framework of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement signed on 11 February 1985. In this connection, I recently sent two messages to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. I called on him to take a courageous stand in line with the interests of our people in the occupied land to liberate their territories and retrieve their rights before it is too late. Time is not on the side of the hesitant and reluctant, or of those who are incapable of action despite their attempts to depict their weak stand as one of activity and despite their hollow claims of steadfastness. Time favors those who act and who are capable of shouldering the responsibility and heeding the voice of conscience and the call of duty.

Dear brothers, you do not need me to tell you about the eternal relationship that links us to the fraternal Sudanese people. [applause] This nation is much more than an ally and a partner. It is our twin to whom we are tied by kinship and blood and common interests that know no political bounds or formalities and official considerations. What God's hand has fashioned is stronger than any tie. [applause]

No matter how much we say, we cannot exaggerate the extent of the gratitude and loyalty due to the fraternal African countries. [applause] These countries have stood with us sincerely and honorably in all circumstances and have established their policies on the basis of principles and values. The bond of African brotherhood has set an example for other peoples seeking to achieve solidarity. In a few days, we will meet with the brother leaders of the African countries at the 22d summit conference in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. We will continue our comprehensive dialogue on common problems. Foremost among these is the issue of liberating South Africa and saving it from the domination of the white minority racist regime and its unjust aggression on the Frontline States that are playing their part in supporting our people's struggle against racism and apartheid in the south. I will be happy to meet with dear brother President Mengistu Haile Mariam at the summit. I hold him in great regard and esteem as one of the noble sons of Africa and one of the continent's struggling leaders, characterized by firm adherence to right and principle.

Brothers and sisters, members of the NDP congress: I have given you the facts about our situation. I have truthfully explained what we have done, are doing, and must do to meet the unprecedented challenges facing contemporary Egypt. We are now moving toward social justice and economic development based on sound scientific planning. We are dealing with deeply rooted problems that are the barriers to development today and tomorrow. They emerged after the 23 July revolution, which eliminated the sufferings of the deprived and the needy and helped those without medicine and those afflicted by devastating diseases. Our problems today are not confined to one individual, group, or sect. Rather, they affect us all. It is our responsibility to help solve these problems. We must work hard to give the people hope. It takes two hands to clap, and there is no room in our society for a one-man show.

We are known for our national unity. We believe in divine messages, and our families constitute the virtuous nucleus of a virtuous society.

I have spoken of our accomplishments and our goals. This is a formidable task by any standard. We advocate work, and give our people the whole truth. Today we face great difficulties, but we are confident that these can be overcome. We are facing thorny obstacles, but we shall not come apart. We are marching forward steadily despite our burden. Let us proceed hand in hand in the battle of peace and construction just as we did in the fateful battle of liberation in those glorious days of October 1973. [applause]

Here we salute the men of our Armed Forces, the defenders of our land and development. These men work silently and humbly. They have chosen to offer their souls for the sake of Egypt and the Arab nation should the winds of aggression blow and the alarm of danger sound. They are in the forefront in the defense of our people's accomplishments and struggle to build a dignified and lofty Egypt and maintain our country's stability and security and the prosperity of millions.

We must also greet the police and security forces, which labor day and night for order and stability so future generations of

Egyptians will forge ahead toward the fulfillment of their aspirations.

Brothers and sisters: We acknowledge our shortcomings. We face problems and burdens. But should we just stand by and watch? Should our speech exaggerate the negative aspects of our life? None of us should be self-centered. None should answer the evil calls. We know who makes such treacherous calls and why. These are hard days, but they teach a new lesson, the lesson of cooperating to face hard times. Egypt's strong faith is part of us all. A small sacrifice from each citizen would form the greater sacrifice. This would fuel our resolve and strengthen our will. I do not promise you flowers. But we must strive to uproot the thorns from the road so that we may reap the fruit and see the dawn of a new day.

We are not on the threshold of prosperity. But have faith that we are all capable, armed with an awareness of our pan-Arab responsibility, with a little patience, and great confidence in ourselves, of overcoming the bottleneck toward a good and secure future. With democracy, development for today and tomorrow, the determination of men, and a strong Egypt, the great awakening will never die down. With a sense of belonging and with youthful courage, we can promote the great awakening so it may light our way. We did not lose faith during hard times, and our faith will never weaken in times of adversity. Those who do not want to work and discourage others from doing so will not deter us. Nor will we be affected by those who resort to one-upmanship and distort every sound and splendid accomplishment.

Let our will stand as tall as a high mountain, and let us draw strength from our noble heritage. Egypt will bow its head to no one, and we will never falter along the way. Egyptians have faced difficulties. [applause] They carried out the great crossing and accomplished that miracle through blood and sacrifice. The Egyptians destroyed the greatest and most dangerous barrier in the history of war. With a little patience and sacrifice they may stage a new crossing and reach the shore of economic safety. We will be ready for this crossing when we realize that our collective responsibility dictates our thoughts, feelings, actions, integrity, and conduct and when we see that the major industrial states are also suffering from unemployment, inflation, high prices, and massive budget deficits.

I believe that we are not the only country experiencing economic difficulties. There are nations in a much worse position. Some of our neighbors, who have resources, are suffering acute shortages of power, foodstuffs, bread, and other commodities despite huge ammounts of aid. God alone knows where this assistance goes. Ours are the people of the High Dam. [applause and cheers] They have made the peaceful transition to political democracy, freedom, and pluralism. They are the people of peace and a new cultural renaissance. Today they are conquering the desert. They are building new societies in a new land under cultivation to produce and export, and meet all the needs of all their sons. These are the years we are devoting to Egypt so it may live and prosper.

I say to those who can: Set a good example. To those who are uninterested in their society and its citizens I say: Arise from your slumber and beware the sedition that might claim you as its first victim. [cheers] I say to the sons of Egypt: Do not turn your back on shortcomings. Come forward with an honest opinion and position on how to treat, solve, and correct the situation. Ignore calls which appear correct on the surface but are in fact quite false. Discard, boycott, and reveal the secrets of any statement not said in Egypt's interests. The fields of construction will never be open for those intending to destroy and fragment the body of Egypt.

When working for a better life, always remember that we are facing overwhelming problems that have been neglected for 20, 30, and even 50 years. However, we have proved ourselves able.

Egypt is above politics. [applause] Egypt is above ingratitude and ambitions. Egypt is also above the difficulties and pains, for its sons are the stronger thanks to their loyalty, love, work, sweat, self-denial, the society of unity, and the great awakening in all our hearts and minds. May God grant us all success, and may His peace and mercy be upon you. [applause]

Jordan's King Husayn Telephones Mubarak 21 Jul

NC212045 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 21 Jul (MENA) — Jordan's King Husayn telephoned President Husni Mubarak this evening. They exchanged views on issues of mutual concern.

Mubarak on Economic Crisis, Hassan-Peres Meeting

NC221221 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1031 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Remarks by President Husni Mubarak during final session of the fourth NDP general congress held at Cairo University's Great Ceremonies Hall — live]

[Text] I would like to say something at the conclusion of the great NDP general congress. As a matter of fact, efforts during this congress have been very good. We have arrived at many clarifications and recommendations. This task is yours, is it not true? The features of the forthcoming 5-year development plan are now in perspective. You have reviewed this plan, discussed it, and presented your views. In fact, all these are gigantic efforts and we all appreciate them and hope that we will always proceed along the right course in the interest of our people.

Before I came here, I met with our brother ministers and governors and discussed certain points. All citizens should help. You know that we are experiencing a crisis, a great economic crisis, in fact. Oil prices have fallen to $7, from $28 and $21 per barrel. We used to purchase food and industrial goods with the amounts lost in the fall of oil prices. We are suffering, indeed. However, we are making our very best efforts. No one should ask us to do what is beyond us. We are doing more than anyone can imagine in order to get through the tragedy we are encountering. We are all exerting arduous efforts. We are sacrificing everything to get through the crisis in the public interest. We are now losing $21 per barrel of oil [words indistinct] oil price is now $7 per barrel. The price used to be $28. We lose $21 in every barrel. This is a very big sum. The people used to calculate that for 70 piastres they could buy food and other things, as prices were reasonable.

This is our fate. However, we cannot just sit around, do nothing, and leave things to God. God tells us to work and He will support us. We cannot just sit and do nothing and implore God to help us. God will help us if we work, but without work, God will not help the lazy. [applause]

We are looking for money to bring in the means of production, God willing. We have a lot to do in this respect. I want every citizen to know that if certain commodities disappear and then reappear, it is because this is out of our control. We are trying to make the basic staples available to our citizens. This requires our brothers governors and every citizen to watch the distribution of the basic commodities in their governorates. There is no reason for hoarding. No one should (?lie). Each person should take what he needs for 1, 2, or 3 days in order to give the other citizens a chance to take their share of these staples until the problem is solved. True, there is a crisis, and, God willing, we will get through it. We want everyone to cooperate to overcome this crisis and, God willing, we will overcome it with strong determination, will, and resolve. [applause] [Mubarak laughs, makes an aside] Lady, the poem comes from the fair sex. [laughter] Thank you.

The last thing I want to say concerns what happened yesterday. The Israeli prime minister went to Morocco. I, personally, support any initiative in any direction that would lead to a comprehensive solution and permanent peace in the region. [applause] If the Israeli prime minister goes to Morocco, why should I object to this? If it is true that they will propose new initiatives for a solution, by God, I support this with all my might. I believe that all the people agree with me on this. We want to live in peace. [applause]

I was asked a little while ago when I went out of the hall about my views [on the visit]. My opinion is that if this is truly an initiative, I welcome it. When Al-Sadat went [to Jerusalem], dear me, the things they said. Now Peres went to them. My remarks are not to be broadcast. It is recorded, but I would rather not. Peres went to them. There is nothing wrong. I am not angry or annoyed. I encourage any effort to resolve the issue peacefully instead of indulging in mere talk and deceiving each other. [radio ends relay while Mubarak is still talking]

Calls Meeting 'Good Initiative'

NC221119 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1038 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 22 Jul (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has said that there have been many contacts between Morocco's King Hassan and Israeli officials. Commenting on the visit to Morocco by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, the president made this statement after his speech marking the anniversary of the 23 July Revolution: I appreciate these talks, and I feel they can help give an impetus to the peace process.

Responding to a question, President Mubarak explained: I cannot discuss this trip until I speak to King Hassan. He added: We appreciate the initiative taken by Shim'on Peres, and we encourage any contacts that seek to get the peace process moving.

When asked what effect the peace process had on King Husayn, President Mubarak replied that he could make no statement on the king's behalf until he had met with him. The president went on to say that if the meeting has positive results, it would help the peace process as a whole.

When asked to comment on Syria's condemnation of the meeting, the president answered: That is what one expects of Syria.

As to whether he thought the meeting constituted a new peace initiative, the president noted: It is a good initiative on the part of Peres and King Hassan.

Replying to a question on whether his excellency had contacted King Hassan, the president said he had not done so, adding: I am certain his majesty is working for the sake of peace and to achieve what is best.

When asked if his excellency expects to meet with Peres, as has been rumored, the president declared: We do not lie. Once we solve the Tabah problem, we will be willing to meet anywhere in order to settle the matter and thus bring the region to safe shores.

At the end of his statement, the president expressed his readiness to promote any peace initiative that has a comprehensive solution as its goal.

Ghali Leaves for OAU Ministerial Meeting

NC220646 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0620 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 22 Jul (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, left for Addis Ababa early this morning to lead the Egyptian delegation to the meeting of the OAU ministerial conference. [passage omitted]

King Husayn Receives Moroccan Envoy

JN220513 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn last night received at the Royal Hashemite Court Muhammad 'Awwad, adviser to His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco. 'Awwad conveyed to his majesty a message from His Majesty King Hassan II on the election of His Highness Crown Prince Hasan as member in the Royal Moroccan Science Academy.

The Moroccan envoy inquired about His Majesty King Husayn's efforts to achieve Arab solidarity and to purify relations among Arab brothers. The meeting was attended by the Moroccan ambassador in Amman.

Al-Khatib Clarifies Trip

JN221025 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0944 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Amman, 22 Jul (Petra) — Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib has stated that the interpretations by some foreign radios on the meeting between His Majesty King Husayn and Moroccan envoy Muhammad 'Awwad at the Royal Hashemite Court yesterday are untruthful and unrealistic. He said the truth of the matter is that the Moroccan king's message to His Majesty King Husayn dealt with the election of Crown Prince Hasan as member of the Moroccan Science Academy, and that the discussion centered on the Moroccan envoy's queries about his majesty's efforts aimed at effecting Arab solidarity and promoting fraternal inter-Arab relations.

The information minister added that the telephone contacts that His Majesty King Husayn held yesterday with His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of fraternal Saudi Arabia, with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, and His Excellency Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt have absolutely nothing to do with Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco. He added that these telephone contacts took place before foreign news media reported the visit of the Israeli prime minister to Morocco.

Envoy Makes Statement, Departs

JN221154 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 22 Jul 86

[From the "Newsreel" program]

[Text] We begin our program today with the departure from Amman of Muhammad 'Awwad, the Moroccan king's envoy. The Moroccan envoy answered a question by our correspondent on the contents of the message he delivered to His Majesty King Husayn from the Moroccan king yesterday evening.

[Begin recording] ['Awwad] I came to fraternal Jordan on a special mission. I was honored to meet with His Majesty King Husayn. I informed him of two messages addressed to Prince Hasan. The first deals with the election of Prince Hasan as a member of the Moroccan Science Academy. The second message is an invitation to attend the [word indistinct] season which is held annually in Morocco and which gathers together a group of African and Moroccan writers and researchers. Since Prince Hasan was not present in Jordan, I asked King Husayn to convey these messages to him. The king thanked me for this invitation. This is the major and principal mission of my visit to Jordan.

[Radio correspondent] Thank you.

['Awwad] Thank you. [end recording]

Radio Cites Foreign Reactions

JN221136 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Rabat — In a report from Rabat citing Western diplomatic sources, AP says that Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres arrived in Morocco last night and immediately met with King Hassan II. The agency said that on arrival in Rabat, Peres left for a meeting with the Moroccan monarch.

The *Reuter* news agency said that the Israeli prime minister will meet again with King Hassan II today.

On the level of reactions, Damascus radio carried a statement by a responsible Syrian source in which he said that Syria has decided to sever all its relations with Morocco because of Peres' visit to Morocco. Damascus radio said today that the Syrian Foreign Ministry summoned the Moroccan ambassador in Damascus and informed him of the Syrian Government's decision to sever relations with Morocco and asked him to leave Damascus along with the embassy staff within 1 week. The radio said that the Syrian Foreign Ministry informed the Syrian ambassador in Morocco to return to Damascus along with the embassy staff within 1 week.

In Cairo, President Mubarak told reporters that the visit is a step that might lead to pushing forward the possibilities of peace in the region.

The Libyan news agency cited President [title as heard] Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi as saying that if reports about this visit are true, it will be a serious violation of the Oudjah agreements on whose bases the Arab-African union was established between Morocco and Libya.

Moroccan media have so far not reported on this visit.

French Defense Minister Arrives on Official Visit

Meets With Shakir

JN211642 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Amman — Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, Armed Forces commander in chief, received French Defense Minister Andre Giraud at the General Command this afternoon. The French minister was accorded an official reception on his arrival at General Command headquarters. The French and Jordanian national anthems were played and the French guest reviewed an honor guard.

The commander in chief met with the French minister in his office for some time. Several chief of staff assistants, the commander of the Air Force, the French ambassador in Amman, and the members of the delegation accompanying the minister attended the meeting. The French minister and his delegation were briefed by several ranking officers on the establishment and development of the Armed Forces and the tacks and duties they assume.

Andre Giraud and his accompanying delegation arrived in Amman this afternoon on an official visit to Jordan during which he will meet with ranking officials. He was welcomed at the Amman military airport by the commander in chief, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, assistant chief of staff for operations and training, the Armed Forces inspector general, the Air Force commander, the French ambassador and the French military attache in Amman.

Received by al-Rifa'i

JN211820 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Zayd al-Rifa'i, prime minister and defense minister, received French Defense Minister Andre Giraud this evening. The French ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

Meets King Husayn

JN211818 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn received French Defense Minister Andre Giraud, who is currently visiting Jordan, at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon. During the meeting, they discussed relations between France and Jordan and ways to promote them. Attending the meeting were Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and the French ambassador in Amman.

His Majesty King Husayn also received Tariq al-Mu'ayyad, information minister of fraternal Bahrain, at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon. During the meeting, they discussed the fraternal relations between Bahrain and Jordan and the general Arab situation. Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib and the Bahraini ambassador in Amman attended the meeting. [passage omitted]

PLO Official in Amman for Resumption of Activities

NC221155 Paris AFP in English 1149 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Amman, July 22 (AFP) — A member of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Executive Committee arrived here Tuesday for talks with Jordanian officials, in the first such visit since Jordan ordered the closing of 25 PLO offices here, official PLO sources here said.

Juwayd Ghusayn, the Executive Committee member who is also chairman of the Palestine National Fund (PNF), will talk with officials here about the July 8 order to close the PLO offices and the possibility of some of them resuming their activities, especially the PNF, the sources said.

Mr. Ghusayn is also scheduled to meet with the main PLO representative to Jordan, 'Abd al-Razzaq Yahya, and the chairman of the PNC, Sheikh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sayih.

Al-Khatib on Occupied Territory, PLO

JN211623 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1402 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Amman, 21 Jul (PETRA) — Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib has said that Jordan's aim is to preserve the Arab identity of the occupied territory and to safeguard the steadfastness of its Arab inhabitants so that they will be entrenched on it and will confront, with their steadfastness, the Israeli settlement plan which aims to replace them with Jews after they have been deported.

In an interview with the Lebanese magazine *Al-Usbu' Al-'Arabi* published today, the minister added that the evacuation plan is a dramatic plan which is continuing in an accelerated manner and includes both people and land. Jordan has a dual aim: The preservation of the Arab identity of the land and the provision of the means to stay on this land and, in a later phase, the liberation and restoration of the land. The coordination with the PLO centered on this framework. The contacts between the two sides on the one hand and the world on the other in 1985 and at the beginning of 1986 were aimed at convening an international conference attended by all parties that would lead to a comprehensive peace in the region — peace which safeguards Palestinians' legitimate national rights and emphasizes the Arab identity of the land and inhabitants.

The information minister said: The coordination, however, has stopped for several reasons but this does not mean that we should halt our efforts to entrench the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, especially since they are seeking our help. Should we disavow our responsibilities toward them? Should we hold them responsible for the Arab mistakes, especially since there is no Arab country which suffers from the daily hardships of the Palestinians residing in the occupied territory in the same way Jordan does.

The information minister said that the new Jordanian approach toward the occupied territory stems from the following equation: Since 1967 contacts with the occupied territory by Jordan and others have been offhanded and singular, but during the coordination with the PLO an agreement was reached on the need to lay down a pan-Arab plan for development and for confronting the settlement scheme with a well-considered, comprehensive housing plan. This was in addition to the issues of education and their requisites, and the need for drawing up a scientific plan in this regard in coordination with the technical circles in the occupied territory.

The minister asked: What is wrong with a programmed pan-Arab plan to face future challenges, especially since we will not be able to resist occupation, whims, improvisation, and expediency. The situation of the inhabitants is deteriorating every year and deportation is aggravating in accordance with a purposeful Zionist scheme. If Jordan resists this scheme does this mean that we want to contain the West Bank and Gaza Strip?

The information minister said: Why is there much belittling of the circumstances being experienced by our people under the occupation? The discussion of a competition is out of the question. Jordan is a tent set up on security, which is an indisputable issue. We have been proud of security since the establishment of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and he who harms this security has no place among us.

In reply to several questions by *Al-'Usbu' Al-'Arabi* magazine, the minister of information said: We in Jordan, as is the case with the other Arab countries, recognize the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole, legitimate representative. The PLO has a representative in Amman and offices that receive direct instructions from him, such as the Palestine Liberation Army and the PNC. Through Yasir 'Arafat, the PLO and Fatah in particular succeeded in successively opening a number of offices during 1984 and 1985. Over an uninterrupted period of time, the number reached 25 offices, which had no direct link to the PLO as a political body and whose contacts had been solely with Fatah and with some of its leaders. These offices carried out activities unrelated to the PLO. Through the individuals and groups that administered them, these offices participated in or contributed to the unjust campaign against Jordan which culminated in the Fatah Revolutionary Council communique issued on 19 June, in addition to the statements made by many Fatah Revolutionary Council leaders blatantly and overtly opposing Jordan's policy. Following these statements, the offices began carrying out activities in line with the hostile statments and the false trends. Jordan, like any other country in the world which is concerned over its national security, did not accept this and decided to close the additional offices opened over the past 2 years. This decision is not related to the work of the PLO, which is concerned with the basic activities of the Palestinian people.

When the offices were closed, the question of the fate of those working in them was raised. We told them that they had the right to remain as any Jordanian citizen who conforms to the higher policy on national security and that those who deviated from this line had no place in Jordan. Security is the basis of all the state's activities and those of the political institution. Any country that does not view security as a strategic factor will experience an anomalous situation and risk its future. That is why the decision to close the offices is natural. These offices were not represented by rooms or buildings but by the activity carried out in them. That's why we asked Khalil al-Wazir to leave Jordan, to implement the trend that was contained in the decision to close the offices.

Al-Khatib said: When we speak about national or pan-Arab security we do not mean the police or other organs. National security in any country deals with politics, economy, society, and culture. Jordan has a political and information stand that consists of not resorting to verbal polemics. Jordan will not be dragged into this with some of the Palestinian organs nor with others. Jordan has halted verbal polemics because they were one of the main reasons for the current state of affairs in the Arab world. We do not accept it on ourselves to resort to this method and we do our best to attain an Arab state of affairs that will open the door to solidarity. Jordan adopts a clear policy in line with its its pan-Arab trends.

Answering a question on peace plans, the minister said that Jordan's stand on any settlement is well known and is based on the land and its Arabism, on the need to keep relatives on their land, and on the need to convene an international peace conference. The United States and France have expressed their support for such a conference and stated that the call for convening this conference does not conflict with the Palestinian people's rights. Last February we almost reached this conference through which we hope we will secure all of the legitimate rights. Jordan's disagreement with the PLO has been based on the preconditions that may allow the Zionist enemy to hamper the convening of the conference. Unfortunately, the PLO fell into the trap as a result of unjustified intransigence. We told the PLO: Let us go to the conference and then discuss not only the right to self-determination, but also all national rights.

The minister also said that His Majesty King Husayn would present to the conference the issue of Jerusalem, the most sacred part in the cause, and that official messages, documents, and commitments from successive U.S. presidents stressing the Arabism of Jerusalem are on hand. Nowadays, there is a Palestinian demographic and topographic change in violation of the international laws. Moreover, settlement and Judaization policies also continue. Jordan insisted that these issues be discussed at the international conference.

The minister added that by adhering to the right of self-determination, the PLO reverses the issue, especially since this right follows liberation and does not preceed it. After its withdrawal, Israel cannot prevent the right to self-determination because of our agreement with the PLO on a confederation between the two banks on equal footing, but maneuvers foiled the chance.

The minister also ruled out the existence of any peace plans to be disputed. He added that the peace march has been dealt a blow, and that Israel is the principal beneficiary because this blow will allow it to step up its threats.

SAWT AL-SHA'B on King Husayn's Mediation Efforts

JN210925 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 21 Jul 86 pp 1, 22

[Editorial: "The Endeavor To Achieve Solidarity"]

[Text] As His Majesty King Husayn returned from his good offices tour, which was aimed at mending the rift between the two sister states Iraq and Syria, President Husni Mubarak called for reaching a common formula for genuine Arab solidarity that bypasses slogans and theories and takes into consideration all positive and negative aspects of the situation.

It is no coincidence that King Husayn's efforts in Baghdad to bring the two sisters Iraq and Syria closer together coincide with President Mubarak's call for a common formula for Arab solidarity which came in his speech yesterday at the opening session of the ruling NDP Congress. Clearing the Arab atmosphere of hostilities, fragmentation, and differences to achieve Arab solidarity has become the most important and pressing demand at this particular stage. Many dangers and challenges are surrounding the Arab nation threatening to exacerbate differences, divisions, and fragmentation.

We believe that Arab solidarity is a pan-Arab need imposed at all times by higher Arab interests. However, to the Arab states which are steadfast in the face of storms and which are presently more exposed to dangers and challenges, this solidarity constitutes a pressing strategic need required by pan-Arab security, political, and decisive factors. Jordan, Syria, Iraq, and Egypt are the Arab states most exposed to danger because they are waging the battle of confrontation with the enemies of the Arab nation face to face. These countries are consequently more aware of the nature of the challenges, the size of the dangers surrounding the nation and the homeland, and the importance of Arab solidarity as an effective and natural weapon to confront the dangers and aggression.

When King Husayn, who has spent his life at the crux of the Arab cause, has experienced its dangers, studied it thoroughly, and is aware of all details and secrets, works to close Arab ranks, he does so out of his belief in Jordan's prominent role in uniting the Arabs for the sake of the one pan-Arab objective, asserting his historical mission toward the Arab nation. This nation will not triumph in the battle of confrontation with the enemies nor meet the challenges without solidarity and unity.

King Husayn is concentrating his efforts at this particular time on mending the rift between the two sisters Iraq and Syria because these two dear countries are now threatened more than any other time by extraordinary dangers from the Zionist enemy and the Iranian regime which is still closing its ears to calls for honorable peace and to international calls to stop the Gulf war.

The Arab nation hopes that King Husayn's efforts and the calls of the honest Arab leaders to achieve Arab solidarity, will receive the response they deserve from the rest of the Arab brothers so that the one Arab nation will regain its credibility, solidity, and strength to face the challenges and to move toward a prosperous future.

TIMES Scores Israeli Measures Against Arab Americans

JN211036 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 21 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Discrimination in Alliance"]

[Text] Amid the threats to U.S.-Israeli relations posed by the Jonathan Pollard spy case, Israeli involvement in smuggling arms to Iran and the flouting of American technology-transfer laws, the news from Tel Aviv last week indicated that the Jewish state has few qualms about pushing its alliance with America to the limit. The United States embassy in Israel revealed that since June 1 it had received reports from 96 visiting Arab-Americans who said that the Israeli authorities had confiscated their passports. Furthermore, the slips of paper given these Arab-Americans in lieu of their passports granted some of them permission to remain in Israel for only one or two weeks, instead of the three-month tourist visa normally provided to American citizens visiting Israel. U.S. consular authorities protested these actions to the Israeli Foreign Ministry some three weeks ago, but have yet to receive a response.

This failure by Israel to respect the rights of American citizens and to accord them due privileges seems to us to strike at the very heart of friendly relations among nations. On every U.S. passport is the request, in the name of the American secretary of state, that the bearer be allowed "to pass without delay or hindrance." A major reason that states establish diplomatic relations is to facilitiate and assure the free travel and interchange of peoples, whether for business or pleasure.

Naturally the Israelis will claim their ubiquitous "security needs" as the excuse for these discriminatory measures against Americans of Palestinian or Arab origin. This justification must not be accepted by the U.S. government. Imagine the outcry if an Arab government confiscated the passports of Jewish-Americans. And yet, if Jonathan Pollard could be induced to spy against his own country, how much easier it would be for the Israelis to persuade a Jewish-American to spy on an Arab state.

Beyond this, the Jewish state occupies by military force, and has done so for 19 years now, Arab territories inhabited by more than 1.2 million Palestinians. Many of those under occupation have long been cut off from family and friends. International Law and humanitarian concern have seldom, under arbitrary Israeli rule, provided relief in this situation. But if an Arab-American desires to exercise his rights as a U.S. citizen and visit his kinfolk in the Israeli-occupied territories, he must not be prevented by Israel from doing so simply because of his ethnic heritage. In this respect we noted with satisfaction the comment of one U.S. official on this matter: "All we are asking is that Arab-Americans be treated here (in Israel) like any other American ethnic group."

A nation that cannot assure fair and lawful treatment of its citizens outside its borders hardly merits the title of a superpower, and a nation which mistreats the citizens of another hardly merits the title of an ally.

Minister Voices 'Objection' to Peres-Hassan Meeting

NC221153 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Remarks by Education Minister Salim al-Huss in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following the Governmental Committee meeting at Government House in Beirut on 22 July — recorded]

[Text][Al-Huss] The meeting was an ordinary one. It was part of the work being done to follow up the implementation of the security plan. Everything is going well. Of course, the discussion touched on the painful incident that occurred 2 days ago and had some employees of the American University as its targets. We examined its repercussions and studied the measures necessary to deal with any similar episodes in the future. We also talked over a number of steps designed to strengthen the security plan.

[Question] Mr Minister, did you discuss the expansion of the security plan to include the southern suburb?

[Al-Huss] Obviously. Some new measures will be announced soon. This matter will be studied so that agreement may be reached on detailed steps in this area. The Security Coordination Committee will take this up at its next session.

[Question] Will the prime minister, in his capacity as foreign minister, take a stand on the recent development in the Arab world?

[Al-Huss] That is up to Prime Minister Karami. However, I can say that our conflict with the Israeli enemy is a common, pan-Arab one. We were opposed to any unilateral action when Al-Sadat visited Jerusalem and signed the Camp David accords. The same was true when Lebanon signed the 17 May agreement. On this occasion, we would like to register our objection to the unilateral decision to receive the head of the Zionist entity in Morocco.

Birri: Security Plan To Include Southern Suburb

NC211439 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] When asked about some people's rejection of moves to extend implementation of the security plan to the southern suburb, Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, replied: The security plan will be extended to cover the southern suburb. We will take people's comments into consideration. The extension of this plan to the suburb, however, will serve supreme nationalist and Islamic interests. It is sufficient to say that the implementation of this plan will prevent the eruption of any problems between the camps and the areas around them; namely, it will prevent fighting between the Lebanese and Palestinians. If this is not done, the lack of trust and mutual services between the southern suburb and the camps will only continue. Real trust will at least begin to be reestablished by the removal of weapons from people's hands.

Syrians Reportedly To Implement Plan in Suburb

NC211706 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] According to information received by the Voice of Lebanon, the Syrian command has ordered a force composed of special units and T-54 tank crews, to assemble at the intelligence headquarters in 'Anjar. The information notes that this force is then to proceed to West Beirut to join other units which will implement the security plan in the southern suburb.

According to this information, Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an has seized approximately 50 T-54 tanks from the Amal Movement. Amal had originally received these tanks at the start of the camps war last year.

Clashes Reported in Beirut Southern Suburb Areas

NC212143 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Security along the Kafr Shima and sciences college combat lines was disrupted at 2330 tonight. Clashes involving the use of various types of artillery, rockets, and machine guns are now taking place there.

Interior Minister Assumes Duties, Makes Statement

NC220955 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Interior Minister Dr 'Abdallah al-Rasi officially assumed his duties this morning and chaired a meeting at his ministry. The session was attended by Samih al-Sulh, director general of the Interior Ministry; Major General 'Uthman 'Uthman, director general of the Internal Security Forces; and other senior officials from the ministry. They reviewed the status of their organization and examined its responsibilities.

Dr al-Rasi made a statement in which he said: I had previously announced that I would take up my duties at the appropriate time. My decision to take part in the Cabinet now springs from my conviction that the public interest demands it. This is particularly true of my participation in the Ministerial Committee, the meetings of which are attended solely by Muslim ministers. The goal of my involvement in these sessions is to prevent others from getting an incorrect picture of the Lebanese situation and the Lebanese people's desire for coexistence.

Dr al-Rasi added: I extend my hand to all my fellow ministers and to all Lebanese who think of and work for their country and who want things there to return to normal.

Sham'un on Call for Dialogue, Al-Rasi's 'Return'

NC221027 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil met with former President Camille Sham'un in B'abda Palace at 1130 today. Commenting on the meeting, Sham'un said they had discussed a number of subjects, including the political situation, in general terms. Touching on Minister 'Abdallah al-Rasi's reversal of his decision to resign, Sham'un noted that we cannot call it a reversal, as he never actually assumed his duties. We know that his return is the result of pressure that we are all well aware of. We cannot say if it will be possible for him to assume responsibility for the Interior Ministry. In any case, this is still being discussed, and it will have absolutely no effect on the position of the ministers who are meeting. This gives them no legal or constitutional power whatsoever, as the constitutional authority rests with the president. While the president has the power to discharge ministers or the entire cabinet from office, the cabinet and the ministers cannot go against the president's authority.

Sham'un added: Therefore, we will be patient until we see the end of the drama being acted out before us, which can truly be called tragicomic. This stems from the fact that they are trying to toy with the country's future to the greatest possible degree. However, I am confident that God is on Lebanon's side. The authority in this country will not be affected by these theatrics.

On calls for dialogue, Sham'un declared: We are ready to talk, but we would like to know with whom. As I understand it, this must be a dialogue among Lebanese. This is what the world means. We, as Lebanese, want to put an end to a certain situation. The dialogue that I approve of in every sense of the world must be one among Lebanese and must be held in a fully democratic atmosphere. This, he explained, will allow us to reach a peaceful solution. Sham'un went on: No one is against dialogue and reconciliation. However, we want this reconciliation to be on Lebanese principles free of all foreign influence.

Karami Comments on Bus Attack, Ministerial Group

NC211409 Beirut Domestic Sevice in Arabic 1200 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Remarks by Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following a meeting of the West Beirut Coordination Committee on 21 July — recorded]

[Text] [Karami] The members of the Coordination Committee discussed various aspects of the situation, with emphasis on West Beirut. This was done in light of the problems that have come up, including the incident involving the bus from the American University of Beirut, which we all condemn and reject. On this occasion I would like to stress that the West Beirut security plan, which was adopted unanimously, and which serves the public interest and promotes safety, will not be affected by anything whatsoever. This is what we say to those criminals and to those who planned and carried out these actions. Their objective seems to be to strike at Beirut as a whole and at whomever or whatever is there. Their goal is well known, for their target was the American University, which is located in that area [West Beirut], and I am not saying they had the Americans in mind. We cannot allow criminal hands to continue tampering with this beloved institution, which includes several schools and branches, and has an important role to play and duty to perform. Nor can we permit them to interfere with its employees, who are serving our youth and Lebanon in general.

[Question] Your Excellency Mr Prime Minister: Do you have any details on the preliminary investigations?

[Karami] Intensive investigations are under way, and we must expose this abominable crime. I take this opportunity to pray that the victims are shown mercy. I would also like to offer heartfelt congratulations to the wounded who escaped, and wish them a speedy recovery.

[Question] It has been said that Minister Dr 'Abdallah al-Rasi will attend tomorrow's Ministerial Committee meeting. Is that true?

[Karami] You have brought me good news that I hope is true. I hope the members of the Ministerial Committee will assemble for a meeting that brother Minister Dr 'Abdallah al-Rasi will attend.

[Question] Are you saying that you did not agree on this with former President Franjiyah?

[Karami] I told you what we agreed on in Ihdin and I repeat it to you now.

[Question] Is there anything new regarding the security plan for the southern suburb?

[Karami] No, this will be discussed by the Ministerial Committee, and the Coordination Committee will decide on any agreement.

Sa'adah on Phalangists, Syrians, Ministerial Group

NC191817 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] George Sa'adah, chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, has discussed party and political matters on the Voice of Lebanon's People's Parliament program. One of the objectives of the Lebanese Forces' development plan, he said, is the strengthening of democratic practices. The Lebanese Forces must remain the voice of the people and sympathize with them, he added. Since its creation the Phalangist Party has supported the legitimate authorities: the presidency, the army, and the judiciary. He emphasized the importance of the president's role and the need for him to continue in it, for his departure would only mean further destruction. Sa'adah considered the call for the president's resignation or for shortening his term to be ridiculous. He strongly criticized the Ministerial Council, describing it as illegitimate. The continuation of this group, he said, would lead to division.

Sa'adah then spoke about the relationship between the Phalangist Party and the Lebanese Forces. The party and the forces, he stated, each have their own organizations. He affirmed that a solid relationship exists between the two groups. He also called for the consolidation of the Lebanese front so that it can play an effective role.

Responding to a question, Sa'adah said: I still consider myself to be a man of dialogue. There is a difference, however, between dialogue and capitulation and between dialogue and concession. There are certain points which cannot be conceded.

He noted: The Syrian forces' entry into West Beirut took place without the approval of the legitimate Lebanese authorities. Hence, we are against such an entry. Regarding his stand on Khaddam's statement in Paris, he stated: I am surprised at what Khaddam said with regard to Lebanon's existence. Khaddam is ignorant of Lebanon's history, or even that of Syria. This is the second time that he has made such a statement.

Calls Group Unconstitutional

NC211000 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Following his meeting with Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, Phalangist Party leader George Sa'adah affirmed that the Phalangists support legitimacy. He noted that the Chamber of Deputies is the only insitution that has retained its legitimacy and remained faithful to Lebanese interests under all circumstances. He added: I believe that the Lebanese Army is at least capable of defending our legitimate institutions.

On the possibility of 'Abdallah al-Rasi joining the Ministerial Committee, he said: Our position on the Ministerial Committee, be it large or small, is well known. The Constitution does not provide for such a body. We have a Council of Ministers that meets under the president, and its resolutions alone are legitimate.

Army, Phalangists Clash in Al-Bwar 21 Jul

NC212102 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] A dispute erupted between Lebanese Army personnel and members of the Phalangist Party office in Al-Bwar this afternoon. The disagreement developed into a limited clash between the two sides which lasted approximately 30 minutes. Political and military leaders intervened and were able to settle the dispute. The Army Command was contacted to prevent the incident from developing any further. Dr Samir Ja'Ja', chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee; George Kassab, chief of the Phalangist Party in the Kasrawan region; and Nadir Sukkar, member of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, participated in these contacts.

American University Hospital Begins 3-Day Mourning

NC211631 Paris AFP in English 1542 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Beirut, July 21 (AFP) — Staff at the American University Hospital (AUH) here decided Monday to observe three days of mourning during which no new patients will be admitted following a machine gun attack Saturday on an AUH staff bus.

Four staff were killed and three others wounded in the attack when gunmen sprayed the bus with machine gun fire as it crossed from the mainly Moslem West Beirut into the Christian eastern sector.

Medical staff decided to observe three days of mourning for the attack, while teaching staff said they would observe one day.

Doctor Farid Flayhani, head of the AUH medical staff, said that no new patients would be admitted during the mourning. The emergency sector was excluded from the action though it will affect private clinics who depend on the hospital.

After a special meeting, doctors and students held a special mass in the university chapel for one of the dead, fourth year medical student George Faris. [passage omitted]

Damascus Announces Ties With Morocco Severed

JN220704 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0615 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] An official source has announced the following: Moroccan King Hassan II has perpetrated another treasonous act against the Arab nation by receiving yesterday, on the Arab land of the Morocco, Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, thus challenging Arab dignity and violating what pertains to the fate and honor of the nation. The Moroccan king, who has played the role of broker in the market of treason against the nation — starting with participation in the preparations for Al-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, together with signing the peace treaty with the enemy and receiving a number of Israeli delegations — is committing a new treasonous act by receiving the enemy prime minister. This new step is a violation of the Arab League charter and all the resolutions of all the Arab summit conferences. This also is a violation of the Arab will.

The Arab governments are asked to adopt decisive measures against this dirty step which the Moroccan monarch has embarked on. We are confident that the Arab masses all over the Arab homeland and in the Maghreb in particular will confront this treasonous act in defense of their dignity, honor, and fateful issues. Syria, which cannot remain silent toward the black acts of traitors, has decided to sever all relations with the Kingdom of Morocco and to ask all the Arab governments to take measures that are in line with the Arab nation's commitments, principles, and honor. Syria also urges all the Arab masses to shoulder their responsibilities in confronting the flagrant and dangerous plotting aimed at the Arab nation and at its central issue, the Palestine question.

Moroccan Embassy Staff To Leave

JN221005 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The Foreign Ministry today summoned Moroccan Ambassador in Damascus (Abdelouahed Messaoud) and informed him about the Syrian Government's decision to sever relations with Morocco. The ministry also asked him and the staff of the Moroccan Embassy to depart the country within a week. The Foreign Ministry also informed the Syrian ambassador in Rabat that he and the Syrian Embassy staff must leave Morocco within a week. Talks began in Rabat today between Moroccan King Hassan II and Shim'on Peres, the prime minister of the Zionist enemy, within the framework of a new treasonous step by King Hassan II to liquidate the Palestine question with a frank U.S. blessing.

TISHRIN Ponders Reasons for Bush Tour

JN220852 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 22 Jul 86

[From the Press Review]

[Text] On Bush's visit to the region, the newspaper *Tishrin* asks: Will Bush's visit bring about anything new? Will the United States be able to free itself of its traditional hostility toward the Arabs and to adopt an objective position in its capacity as a superpower that supposedly is interested in attaining peace in the region and the world.

Washington's official sources indicate that Bush will not be bringing any new proposals with him nor does he intend to do anything but explore the situation. Does the U.S. vice president want to gain further exploratory information? Is this worth coming to the region for? Aren't the region's issues, problems, sufferings, conditions, and private affairs known to him?

If Bush and his administration, an administration that continues to stand by and protect its strategic ally, Israel, want to market the spirit of Camp David, then their efforts will be in vain and rejected by all the Arabs.

If the United States goes ahead with its tampering and maneuvers in order to advance the peace process while adhering to its current policy toward the Middle East issue, then this means that the United States does not want peace at all. It only wants to impose capitulation on the Arabs, especially as it has not so far announced its acceptance of the two basic and indispensable conditions to attain just and durable peace in the Middle East, which are Israel's full withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and recognition of the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people. Apart from this, peace will merely be an illusion.

Prime Minister on Dismissing 'Corrupt' Employees

JN220818 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus — The People's Assembly will resume its meetings today. The assembly held a meeting last night under Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi, attended by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and a number of ministers. The assembly discussed a number of reports from its committees and passed a number of recommendations.

Answering questions by the assembly members, Prime Minister al-Kasm asserted that the government encourages expatriates and all those who reside abroad to invest in various fields, adding that there are available opportunities in the field of production for contributions to develop industry, agriculture, and tourism and various other projects of general interest.

Answering a question concerning the government's plan to purge the government's apparatus and public sector from corrupt and harmful individuals, Al-Kasm said: No employee was dismissed without a report from the central inspection and supervision commission and without legal investigation or evidence. He said that these elements were exposed thanks to the citizens and those working in the government's establishment who share responsibility with the government for imposing people's supervision.

Peres Flies to Morocco To Meet With Hassan

TA220426 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is expected to meet Morocco's King Hassan later this morning for talks on the Arab-Israeli conflict. Peres flew to Morocco last night in an unannounced visit which took most Israelis, including some Cabinet members, by surprise. More on the Peres visit in this report from Steve Weizman:

Accompanied by Knesset Member Rafi Edri, Cabinet Secretary Yosi Beilin, and a group of journalists, Peres took off from an Israeli Air Force base yesterday afternoon for what will be only the second public meeting between an Arab head of state and an Israeli premier since the State of Israel was founded, although there have been many secret contacts. Among those who have held meetings with King Hassan in the past: Moshe Dayan, Yitzhaq Rabin, and Peres himself.

The significance of this trip is, however, that it is being made public. East Jerusalem newspaper editor Hanna Sanyurah has likened the visit to Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat's historic trip to Jerusalem 9 years ago. The Peres visit was also welcomed by Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj. Elsewhere reactions were more cautious. Only some members of the Cabinet here were aware of the trip before it was made public and Israeli politicians are reluctant to comment at this moment, although Minister Without Portfolio 'Ezer Weizman told the Voice of Israel a short time ago that the development is a positive one.

[Begin Weizman recording] Every meeting and every visit to an Arab country is a useful enterprise, and therefore I am all for it. [end recording]

The Likud's Me'ir Shitrit said that if the trip was planned to advance Middle East peace it was welcome.

Meanwhile, in Jordan, the official news agency reported that King Husayn received a message from Hassan last night, but no details were given. Jordan has in the past indicated its willingness to join peace talks with Israel, but only if joined by another Arab partner.

There has also been specualtion by foreign diplomats that Hassan and Peres may be joined by Egyptian officials during their talks, but again there is no confirmation of that. The talks are expected to take place within the next few hours at the mountain resort of Ifrane some 100 miles from Rabat.

Sources on Purpose of Visit

JN220603 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World
0430 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Talks between King Hassan II of Morocco and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres are due to begin today at the Moroccan king's summer palace in Ifrane. High-level Israeli political sources said that the talks will apparently focus on the peace efforts with Jordan and means of improving relations between Israel and Egypt.

These sources added that Peres' visit to Morocco is considered a new diplomatic move in the current efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East. The sources pointed out that the Moroccan king is the current chairman of the Arab League and the ICO.

The prime minister left the country yesterday afternoon on a visit to Morocco lasting 48 hours. *Ha'aretz* reported today that the U.S. Administration had prior knowledge of this visit. However, our correspondent in the United States notes that Washington did not participate in the preparations for the meeting between the Moroccan king and the prime minister. A spokesman for the State Department welcomed the visit and expressed his government's support for any contact between Israel and any Arab government. Our correspondent says that the prime minister disclosed his intention to go to Morocco to a small number of ministers and members of the Knesset, including Yitzhaq Shamir, acting prime minister and foreign minister, who approved this step.

The Moroccan authorities are still maintaining complete silence on the prime minister's visit to Morocco. The Jordanian authorities also imposed a complete blackout on this subject. Jordanian television reported last night that King Husayn held telephone contacts yesterday with the king of Saudi Arabia and the presidents of Egypt and Syria. Observers believe that these contacts related to Peres' visit to Morocco.

The newspaper *Davar*, organ of the Israeli Labor Party, said that officials in Jerusalem attach great importance to the prime minister's visit to Morocco, especially due to King Hassan II's open agreement to meet with the prime minister contrary to previous practice when such contacts were shrouded in secrecy. It is said that Peres hopes that the Moroccan king's step would be followed by other Arab leaders.

The newspaper *'Al Hamishmar*, organ of MAPAM, cited Moroccan Jewish circles, which took part in the preparations for Peres' visit to Morocco, as saying that the Moroccan king decided to invite Peres to visit his country after obtaining the approval of Saudi Arabia. These sources added that King Hassan II wanted by this move to give impetus to the Middle East peace process before the changeover in premiership between Peres and Yitzhaq Shamir in October.

It is noteworthy that the Moroccan king had announced at a recent news conference his readiness to meet with Peres provided that the prime minister submits tangible proposals to resolve the Middle East crisis, especially the Palestine question.

Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj praised Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco, describing it as a courageous step. Frayj expressed the hope that the visit would remove the deadlock in the peace efforts in the region. Frayj added: While the Arab world is immersed in pitch darkness due to the Gulf war, the deterioration of relations in the PLO, the split between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat, and the current tension between Israel and the Palestinians, Peres' visit to Morocco constitutes a glimmer of hope.

Arrangements Detailed

TA220504 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 22 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] A conviction that Israel could help Morocco repair its diplomatic bridges with the U.S. might have prompted King Hassan to invite Prime Minister Peres to visit Rabat, Israeli sources said last night.

Israel, in return, may very likely seek Morocco's tacit support for plans to unilaterally grant more autonomy to West Bank and Gaza residents, while encouraging greater Jordanian involvement in the territories, the sources said.

Hassan first extended an invitation to Peres in December 1985, and then postponed it three times before the present invitation, the sources said.

The first invitation followed public statements by Hassan late last November that he would be willing to meet with the Israeli prime minister. But a few days later, he reneged on the offer.

Leaders of Israel's Moroccan-Jewish community, including MK [Knesset Member] Rafi Edri (Alignment), helped arrange the current visit, the sources said. Edri reportedly visited Morocco two months ago.

The director-general of the Prime Minister's Office, Avraham (Abrasha) Tamir, also played a role in arranging the Hassan-Peres meeting while on a recent trip to Paris, sources added.

The meeting comes in an atmosphere of strained U.S.-Morocco relations. Last week, the Moroccan king postponed a visit to Washington that was to have begun today. [passage omitted]

Shamir 'Knew of' Visit

TA220445 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 22 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir knew about the visit "more or less from the time it was planned," according to Foreign Ministry sources.

But ministry officials said last night that they themselves had not known anything of the visit in advance. No Foreign Ministry offical accompanied Peres and, apparently, no one in the ministry had helped set up the meeting.

Rabin Supports Visit

TA220835 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 22 Jul 86 p 3

[Report by Ilan Kfir and Pe'er-Li Shahar]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The prime minister's visit to Morocco and its timing were finally coordinated only a few days ago. The only ministers Peres informed were Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Shamir did not voice any objections; Rabin expressed support for the move. [passage omitted]

Accompanying the prime minister on his visit to Morocco are his media adviser, Uri Savir; his policy adviser, Nimrod Novik; his military secretary, 'Azri'el Nevo; Knesset Member Rafi Edri; and several media people, including television correspondent Yig'al Goren, radio correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami, and a Government Press Office photographer. Avraham Tamir, director general of the Prime Minister's Office, did not join in the visit to Morocco to continue the contacts with the Americans and the Egyptians over the Tabah negotiations. The prime minister will return to Israel today.

Syrian Move 'Significant'

TA221038 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] The chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Abba Eban of the Labor Party, welcomed the prime minister's trip to Morocco and said the angry Syrian reaction proves that the rejectionist states see the visit as significant. However, Eban told reporter Jack Katzenell that no one expected a breakthrough in the peace process from the visit:

[Begin recording] [Eban] As you know, the prime minister and his colleagues, and I amongst them, believe that the status quo is not satisfactory. Therefore, anything that moves the peace process forward, psychologically or operatively, is to be desired. Now, when the prime minister and all of us heard that King Hassan had said publicly that there's no reason whatever why Arab leaders ought not to meet Mr Peres, this encouraged him to make the preparations which led to this visit. Now, we are aware that Morocco is not one of the confrontation states, but King Hassan does have influence, I believe, on King Husayn and others. I have no idea what happened this morning or what would happen tomorrow, but I presume that the prime minister will try to influence King Hassan to stress the importance both to President Mubarak and to King Husayn to meet Mr Peres and to overcome the taboos which have prevented encounter.

[Katzenell] Syria has announced that it is breaking off diplomatic relations with Morocco. What bearing does this have on the situation?

[Eban] I think it just proves that what Mr Peres and King Hassan are doing is significant in the sense that the rejectionist states regard this as against their policy.

[Katzenell] The cynics say that King Hassan is mainly interested in obtaining more American aid. How do you react to that?

[Eban] Every government is interested in itself, chiefly, and he has no business to look after anybody else's interests. If that's one of his motives, it shows the great value of the American relationship with Israel.

[Katzenell] Just one last point: As you know, the extreme right — Tehiya and Knesset Member Kohen — are saying that in the past Moshe Dayan sold the whole of Sinai on his trip to Morocco

— that's how they put it — and now they say that Shim'on Peres is liable to sell parts of Judaea and Samaria on his trip. How do you react to that?

[Eban] I would hope that the results of the Dayan visit would be similar. I very much hope that there'd be similar results for the trips which have led to peace with Egypt. I am afraid, however, that's an exaggeration; it does not have the same significance.

Wilner Calls Visit 'Illusion'

TA220826 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] The head of the HADASH Knesset faction, Me'ir Wilner, says that Peres' visit to Morocco is a continuation of the policy of illusion whereby the Israel-Arab conflict can be settled while ignoring the Palestinian people and its representative, the PLO. According to Wilner, the only basis for creating peace in the region is the establishment of a Palestinian state and the holding of peace talks within the framework of an international conference.

Basyuni Comments

TA220927 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0921 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] The Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel, Muhammad Basyuni, says that before the results of Peres' visit to Morocco are learned there is no point in assessing the importance of the visit. At the same time, Basyuni stressed that in principle Egypt supports any move which helps promote the peace process in the region.

In an interview with our Arab affairs correspondent Eldad Beck, Basyuni said Egypt is trying to break the political deadlock in the region by persuading Jordan and the PLO to demonstrate more moderation.

West Bank Leaders React

TA212016 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Two figures from the territories reacted this evening to the report about Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Morocco.

The *Al-Fajr* editor, Hanna Sanyurah, who has been chosen to be a part of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for talks in the United States, said that from the historical aspect Mr Peres' visit to Morocco should be compared to President al-Sadat's first visit to Jerusalem.

Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj told our correspondent Arye Gus that he welcomes the visit and calls it a courageous move. Frayj said he wishes both statesmen success and hopes they will find a way to thaw the freeze in the Middle East.

Further W. Bank Reaction

TA220625 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Report by correspondent in the territories Arye Gus]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] In reaction to Peres' visit to Morocco, the radical, pro-PLO East Jerusalem *Al-Sha'b* attacks the visit. The East Jerusalem newspapers headline the visit to various degrees but the first paper to react to it, and with hostility, is *Al-Sha'b*. We are faced with a second Camp David, *Al-Sha'b* writes, and it seems that King Hassan wants to be the godfather of this agreement just as he was the sponsor of the first Camp David agreement, the paper says, mentioning the meeting between Dayan and Hasan al-Tuhami in Morocco. The Palestinians should expect a new conspiracy under U.S. patronage, the paper adds.

Other reactions were more sympathetic. This visit came as a surprise to us, says former Hebron Mayor Mustafa 'Abd al-Nabi al-Natshah, and we should hope for positive results.

[Begin Al-Natshah recording in English] This step was surprising for me, and we hope that a positive result will be got from this visit; but whatever, the only positive step, main step to get this, is to recognize the Palestinians' right, and to recognize the Palestinians' representative, the PLO. [end recording]

At the same time, Al-Natshah adds, one must not forget that in any agreement Israel must recognize the Palestinian people, its rights and its representative, the PLO. This is the only road to peace.

Al-Fajr editor Hanna Sanyurah is reserved about the meeting, preferring to wait until matters become clearer. At the same time he said that from the historic point of view one can compare Peres' visit to Morocco to Al-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem. This comment in itself may be historic.

Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj has expressed unreserved support for the visit.

[Begin Frayj recording in English] I really support the visit of the prime minister to Morocco. I strongly endorse his visit. I congratulate King Hassan of Morocco for this courageous and wise step, and I hope the two leaders will find concrete means and ways to move the peace process forward. [end recording]

Frayj said he welcomes the visit, adding that the Palestinians should stop being paranoid and saying no. He expressed the hope that the meeting will, at long last, break the deadlock in the Middle East.

Morning Press on Visit, Moda'i

TA220444 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0330 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] *'Al Hamishmar* writes that the talks between the Moroccan king and the Israeli prime minister would not have taken place without the quiet blessing of several moderate Arab countries, led by Saudi Arabia. The positive reactions to the visit by Palestinian figures in the territories indicate the importance of Mr Peres' visit to Morocco and the high expectations in connection with it. Those elements in the West Bank who underrated political initiatives in the past are now comparing the meeting to Al-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. Hence, the moderate part of the PLO at least was not surprised. It is too early to go too far with conclusions, though, especially in view of this past year's frustrations over peace. One had better remember that there is sharp opposition, both among the radical Palestinian organizations and among the Israeli right-wing parties, including the Likud, to a peace process which is of necessity based on territorial compromise and recognition of Palestinian rights. Therefore, the paper adds, it seems that once he returns to Israel Peres will face weighty partisan decisions. It is possible that it will be the people in Israel who will be required to decide, in the coming months already, whether we are heading toward peace and understanding or an eternal war.

Ha'aretz says the prime minister was left with no choice but to interpret Mr Moda'i's remarks as an intolerable provocation and to reward him by dismissing him from the government. The current crisis was eliminated until the next one, which may be the final one. This government need not be ashamed of its achievements: Withdrawing from Lebanon, curbing triple-digit inflation, and improving Israel's international image can be a foundation for justified satisfaction. However, once these goals of this complex coalition have been achieved, the common denominator of its opposing components has been exhausted as well. As a result, as the paper puts it, the present government has no life expectancy any more and is bound to fall. It is purely a matter of luck whether it will survive until the rotation date or collapse beforehand. However, even if it survives another few months the ability to operate that characterized its first 2 years is lost, never to be regained.

Hatzofe writes that on the Moda'i affair the prime minister chose to demonstrate determination and leadership which are useful for him in the short range indeed. However, this impairs the overall national outlook and the public atmosphere. Creating bitter feelings in relations within the government will not contribute to promoting Peres' image as the leader of the entire country. Once the Moda'i crisis is over, as it now is, a new justice minister should be appointed and the government should be allowed to handle the true problems of Israel instead of artificial crises which run counter to our real condition.

Davar says it is inconceivable that the justice portfolio will remain without a holder. Reference is to a weighty ministry at any time and especially now, when it is in the news. One should appoint a new justice minister since this is more important than one partisan consideration or another.

Hamodi'a writes that although the unexpected crisis seems over at this stage, there is as yet no certainty that nothing new will happen in the short period remaining until the rotation that will raise a question mark about the continued existence of the national unity government, which is very shaky, as the paper puts it.

The Jerusalem Post says that if Mr Peres has so far been mistaken in his handling of the Moda'i phenomenon the mistake is that he expected to settle the crisis in April, when he allowed the change of portfolios between the Liberal finance minister, Moda'i, and the Liberal justice minister, Moshe Nisim, who is a thoughtful person. The paper adds that it is Shamir's right, according to the coalition agreement, to reinstate Mr Moda'i in the government after the rotation, but the same circles in the government and in the Knesset must unite in order to foil such a move in time. [passage omitted]

Midday Press Wishes Success

TA220838 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Text] The midday papers dedicate their editorials to Peres' visit to Morocco and wish him success.

Ma'ariv notes that the Moroccan king has taken a far-reaching gamble. Even if there is no result, the visit in itself is important.

Yedi'ot Aharonot writes that Morocco is a beautiful country but one may assume the prime minister did not fly out there only to tour. The success of his mission may promote the peace process.

Hadashot says Shim'on Peres must not miss the opportunity he was looking for even before he became prime minister — to reach a political settlement with Jordan and perhaps also an overall settlement with the Arab countries.

Reportage on Reaction to Moda'i Resignation

Peres Comments

TA211400 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1351 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that if Minister Moda'i had not resigned he would have gone to the end with the intention to dismiss him. Mr Peres said Moda'i's dismissal [as heard] had no connection with the rotation and expressed the view that even if he had been forced to dismiss the justice minister, the rotation would have been maintained. The prime minister refused to comment on the possibility of Yitzhaq Moda'i returning to the Cabinet after the rotation. Regarding the appointment of a new justice minister, this, he said, required a Likud decision, since that is its portfolio.

Further Details

TA211735 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that from the beginning he believed that Minister Moda'i's dismissal would not lead to a government crisis. In a talk with correspondents after the Cabinet session, at which Moda'i handed in his resignation, Mr Peres said that in the past, too, Minister Moda'i had insulted him, but this time he went too far. Our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz was present at the meeting and has brought us the prime minister's remarks.

[Begin recording] [Peres] This morning I summoned Mr Shamir and informed him that this was my final decision and I am happy that Mr Moda'i preferred to resign. I have no intention of taking revenge, but the Cabinet members had been warned and Mr Moda'i particularly had been warned. Last week he also made several statements that were offensive. This time he went too far. In my opinion, even the apology was not an apology, and I think that, in order to guard the honor of the country and the government and its authority, both regarding at home and abroad, I had to draw conclusions.

[Zissowitz] Even if it had resulted in the dissolution of the government?

[Peres] Look, if you are frightened of the cost, you should not have anything to do with these matters. Apart from that, I believed there was no danger to the rotation. I believed that even if there were dismissals, the government would remain as it is.

[Zissowitz] Mr Peres, what will happen after the rotation, if the Likud insists that Mr Moda'i again serves in the Cabinet?

[Peres] At this moment I do not want to comment on that issue.

[Zissowitz] What is your reaction to the Likud ministers' claim that very harsh remarks were made by Minister Gur, for example, about the vice prime minister? You took no step on that matter.

[Peres] My answer is simple. First of all, the vice prime minister never appealed to me with a request that I take any steps. Second, I draw a distinction between a news conference or a public appearance and an argument inside the Cabinet. Inside the Cabinet a Cabinet minister may express views since, in the final analysis, the views are intended to remain inside the walls of the meeting room. [end recording]

Liberal Party Expresses Support

TA211340 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1320 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] The Liberal Party will give Minister Moda'i its full backing, it will keep his place in the Cabinet for him, and will put him back there after the rotation. This is what Knesset Member Sara Doron has said to our correspondent Shalom Oren.

[Begin recording] [Doron] The ball certainly is in the Liberal Party's court. A very grave, unprecedented step has been taken regarding the leader of the Liberal Party, the chairman of its presidium. I very much regret that this is how matters have developed. Dismissal is not a proof of leadership. There has been discrimination here. A conclusion that was not drawn regarding other ministers was drawn regarding Liberal Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i. I think the Liberal Party, which is to convene on Thursday, will certainly give Minister Moda'i and all the Liberal ministers its full backing and we will amend the injustice committed when the rotation comes in the middle of October. I would only like to add that my initial, spontaneous reaction was that Mr Begin would not have behaved in such a way, and neither will Mr Shamir behave like that.

[Oren] Your name has been mentioned more than once today as a candidate to replace Minister Moda'i if the Liberals decide to elect a minister to replace him.

[Doron] I am grateful that my name was put forward. I am not a candidate. The place belongs to Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i and therefore, in another 2 months and a few days he will be minister on behalf of the Liberal Party. [end recording]

Shamir Comments

TA211720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Gadi Sukenik — date and place not given; recorded]

[Text] [Sukenik] Mr Shamir, there will certainly be people who say you abandoned Moda'i, this time for the benefit of the rotation. What will you say to them in reply?

[Shamir] Great. Just as they were right on the Shin Bet affair, that is how they will justify the Moda'i affair. I have not abandoned either the Shin Bet personnel or Moda'i. I stand at their right side and I stand at his right side.

[Sukenik] What form does this take, with Moda'i actually being forced to resign again?

[Shamir] For a short period of time, but Moda'i has now shown himself to be a man who does not only worry about his career, a man who worries about the national interest, a man who worries about the national unity government, its existence, its further existence, because he is convinced that it must continue to exist and he comes along and says: If I am an obstacle, I will remove that obstacle. It is not justified, it is certainly not justified, but he has decided to do this as the best possible solution at the moment. I thing he will be repaid in the end.

[Sukenik] Nevertheless, before we get down to the matter of his payment, was there also a possible way, if you had said no, under no circumstances, that Moda'i would not have been forced to resign as the best possible solution?

[Shamir] But then the national unity government would not have been in existence either, and we are convinced that it must continue to exist. It is a matter of national responsibility. It is a matter of looking at our future.

[Sukenik] Mr Shamir, who was right in this dispute, Moda'i or Peres?

[Shamir] The Likud was right. In the current atmosphere, when there are so many statements that are far more grave, more serious, I would say, and nobody reacts to them, not the prime minister, either. There was no room to act with discrimination and insist on Moda'i's dismissal. But the prime minister insisted stubbornly and we thought that at this timing the solution proposed by Mr Moda'i was the best solution.

[Sukenik] You said, in these words or in others, that he will get his pay. In what form?

[Shamir] The very fact that we recognize his great contribution to the maintenance of national unity is his payment.

[Sukenik] Will he be a minister in the government you are to head?

[Shamir] I hope so.

MK Vows To Block Reappointment

TA211755 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Interview with Labor Party Secretary General Knesset Member [MK] 'Uzi Bar'am by Shalom Oren in the Knesset "today" — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Bar'am] Minister Moda'i will not be a minister again because he was not appointed by the Liberal Party Central Committee, he was elected by the Knesset, and we will vote against his appointment and we will collect a Knesset majority against his appointment. So he also knows he will not be a minister, and the Likud members, in private conversation, also know that this refers to the entire term. They apparently wanted to ease Moda'i's downfall with this sublimation [last word in English]. As for the second matter, I really think that the Alignment ministers, when Shamir is prime minister, can also take into consideration the precedent now established. Perhaps it is also a correct precedent from the educational aspect. Perhaps the style of speaking will also be somewhat different. I agree that this is a precedent, but it is a justified precedent and one should not look at the point of the precedent taken out of the context of the situation.

[Oren] MK 'Uzi Bar'am hinted that the noninclusion of Minister Moda'i in the Shamir government will be the condition for the maintenance of the rotation. He emphasized that about a month before the rotation a joint Alignment-Likud committee will be established to discuss the changeover and the committee will discuss the futures of senior officials and deputy ministers and other problems. Our opposition to Moda'i's appointment, MK Bar'am said, will also be a clause in the committee's discussions, and we will insist on it.

Peres Attends Lavi Rollout Ceremony, Comments

TA212105 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] This morning Prime Minister Shim'on Peres freed himself for a moment of pleasure. He attended the rollout ceremony of the Lavi engine held in the Israel Aircraft Industries [IAI] for the thousands of the factory's employees. In a talk with our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal, the prime minister said that in the near future the Americans will open the contracts that will enable the project to continue and then they will present alternatives to the plane as they see fit.

[Begin recording] [Peres] According to the agreement the defense minister made with the Pentagon, they have to present alternatives from their viewpoint — although the decision will be up to us — within 6 months. We have been told there will be no delays during those 6 months.

[Tal] What point is there in presenting alternatives if a decision was made here, a decision has been approved and ratified, to introduce the Lavi into the serial production line?

[Peres] If I knew what the alternatives were I would tell you what point there is in them, but when they say they want to present alternatives, I do not think we should refuse.

[Tal] The Lavi is not supposed to be the frontline plane. It has certain functions; it replaces a certain type of plane. It turns out that in the future the Air Force will have to purchase other planes, frontline planes. Where will the money come from, both to build the Lavi, to develop it in serial production, and to purchase equipment for the frontline?

[Peres] Look, it is not only the value of the money that is being devalued, our ideas about money are also changing. I remember that when we bought the first Meteors, the cost of a plane was $300,000 and then people said, where will we get the money from? Afterward we moved over to the Mirages, which cost a million, then $2 million. People said, where will we get the money? Afterward we moved over to the Phantoms which cost between $5-6 million. Now, thank goodness, we are dealing with F-16's which cost $24 million. The country has no alternative, although I do hope that the Lavi will continue to be the frontline plane in our arena for a long time. [end recording]

Rabin Calls on U.S. To Release Funds

TA210918 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 21 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by military correspondent Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] "As long as there is no understanding with the U.S. Administration on the release of those funds meant for the Lavi project which it is withholding, we will not cooperate in examining the alternatives proposed by the Americans." This was said by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin yesterday in his office during a meeting with foreign correspondents here to cover the rollout ceremony of the Lavi this evening.

According to the defense minister, the issue in question involves deals worth $67 million with U.S. comapnies which are essential for the development stage of the Lavi. Much of the money would be invested in the United States in any event. Minister Rabin revealed that both Ambassador Thomas Pickering and Dr Dov Zakheim made it clear that they would recommend that the administration release the $67 million, but since then 2 months have passed and we have heard nothing from the Americans.

According to the defense minister, the U.S. Administration has not clarified its conditions for thawing the frozen deals. At this point the freeze is not affecting the development stage of the Lavi, but it is possible that in the near future there will be a negative effect and the development will fall behind schedule, mainly in the replanning of the wings. The minister believes that if this happens, we will probably be helped by Congress.

Minister Rabin emphasized to the foreign correspondents that Israel is adamant in its decision to continue the development and production of the Lavi. He claims that Israel has not asked the United States for any alterantives to the Lavi, but when the issue was raised by the Americans, Israel could not reply that it is completely unwilling to review the American proposals.

The minister said he set a ceiling of $550 million annually for the Lavi in the hope that the economic situation in the nineties will improve, enabling us to use part of the Israeli budget, not only funds from the U.S. aid allocation, for the Lavi. At this point in the development stage, over 40 percent of the funds are invested in the United States, and in the manufacturing stage over 50 percent will be invested there.

Answering a question regarding U.S. pressure on Israel to halt the Lavi project, Rabin emphasized that since it is in the U.S. interest to ensure Israel's strength and since Israel is not requesting a written commitment that the United States will come to its aid by sending forces during a war, it is Israel's right to determine its own defense policy and what weapons it will develop or manufacture.

Production Stage To Cost $10 Billion

TA220718 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] In the production stage of the Lavi plane Israel will have to spend $10 billion. This was disclosed by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin yesterday, during the rollout ceremony of the Lavi plane. He told our military correspondent Gay Zohar that there are two main problems involved in spending such a large sum to equip the Air Force with this plane.

[Begin recording] [Rabin] In order to promote the Lavi project we did things at the expense of other military systems. Second, the question is the extent of the difficulties we will meet in the United States in receiving the full amount of aid we projected for the Lavi. We decided on $550 million per year on the assumption that we will continue to recieve $1.8 billion in military aid from the United States.

[Zohar] According to data presented in a discussion held in your ministry recently this sum of $550 million will not be sufficient if we want to meet the timetable.

[Rabin] There is no other choice. We will have to make do with this sum. I believe that during the first half of the 1990's things will change in the United States. I hope that the State of Israel too will overcome its economic crisis, will produce more and earn more, so that the defense budget will return to its original size. If this is the case it will be possible to increase the sum beyond the $550 million from Israel's own resources. [end recording]

Investigators for Shin Bet Affair Named

TA211940 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Our correspondent Uri Kohen-Aharonov has learned from Justice Ministry sources that the police team investigating the Shin Bet affair will be headed by Deputy Commander Zeharya Banay, who is the aide to the Police Investigations Branch. Banay is a senior police intelligence man and in the past he was the head of the Tel Aviv central police unit. His deputy in the investigating team is Assistant Commander Yehuda Wilk, an attorney by education, who served as the police prosecutor in the past. Our correspondent points out that the combination of an intelligence man and an attorney is what led to the choice of the pair.

Jordanian Program for Territories Outlined

TA210813 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 21 Jul 86 pp 1, 8

[Report by Joel Greenberg and Yehuda Litani]

[Text] Jordan's new five-year development plan for the territories is aimed at bypassing the PLO by promoting rural and private sectors, according to a draft of the plan made available yesterday to *The Jerusalem Post*.

The 16-page document, which assumes continued Israeli rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, was obtained by Meron Benvenisti's West Bank Data Base Project. The plan, unveiled last month by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, is being formulated by Jordanian government officials, and is expected to be presented at an international conference in Amman in November, before participants from the U.S., the European Community, Japan and other countries.

The plan's overall aim, to promote the rural, apolitical business sector, is compatible with Jordanian and Israeli strategies of bypassing the bases of PLO support in the cities and in public institutions in the territories, Benvenisti said.

He said the plan reflects a Jordanian decision to take on the economic burden of Israel's occupation, while leaving to Israel the task of damping down pro-PLO tendencies in the territories.

Jordan believes that chances for a political solution are dim, and is therefore prepared to establish its involvement on a quasi-permanent basis in the territories, including the Gaza Strip, through a "division of labour" with Israel, according to Benvenisti.

The Jordanian plan is unlikely to be implemented because of lack of funds in the Persian Gulf states and unwillingness on the part of the U.S. Congress to approve the necessary expenditures, he added. Nevertheless, he said, the scheme does indicate a new Jordanian approach, and is a significant indicator of its political intentions in the area.

The blueprint, entitled "The Economic and Social Development of the Occupied Territories — A Five Year Programme (1986-1990)," envisages a budget of 461 million Jordanian dinars, or $1.27 billion.

Its stated primary aim is "limiting the emigration of the population, especially permanent emigration, while also minimizing the temporary emigration motivated by work or study needs." King Husayn said last week that mass emigration of Palestinians to Jordan could pose a security problem to his kingdom.

Secondary aims are "blunting the pressures and incentives that prompt Arab labour to seek employment in Israeli activities," and improving the quality and skills of the Arab workforce.

Investment, under the plan, is intended to promote job opportunities and permanent employment, and to boost the attractiveness of the village — rather than the cities — as a place of work.

According to the blueprint, some $254 million will be needed annually to offset both the cutting off of the $40m. previously channelled annually from the Gulf states through the now defunct Jordan-PLO committee for aid to the territories, and the 50 per cent drop in remittances from Palestinians working in Arab states. These workers' wages have declined to an annual level of $120m.

Emphasis in the plan is laid on encouraging private entrepreneurs "to function independently of support from the public sector... virtually in a free enterprise and a highly competitive situation."

According to Benvenisti, the programme's stress on developing rural areas and private enterprise not connected with the public sector is aimed at bypassing public institutions concentrated in the cities and currently dominated by PLO supporters.

About 5 per cent of the total funds are earmarked for industry: tourism and the manufacture of construction materials, food and souvenirs. This indicates a continuation of Jordan's pre-1967 development priorities, under which it reserved heavier industrialization for the East Bank, Benvenisti said. The plan also calls for establishment of industrial banking and credit facilities.

A significant amount of aid ($170m.) is earmarked for agriculture, although investment in water drilling and land reclamation is small, apparently because of larger Israeli investment in these areas.

The plan's abolition of import quotas to Jordan is offset by its maintaining the import restriction on products whose raw materials or manufacturing equipment are not imported through Jordan.

The largest block of funds ($522.5m.) is earmarked for housing projects, and included about $200m. in outright grants. Some $70m. are allocated to universities, and an equal sum to special subsidies for teachers. Some are allocated to public health services.

Investments in infrastructure, such as water, electricity and roads, are relatively low, in accordance with the larger Israeli outlays in these areas.

The Jordanian plan will effectively ease the task of the Israeli occupation and bring Israel more foreign currency, Benvenisti said. It also corresponds with the recently announced American plan to encourage private entrepreneurs in the territories, he said.

Rabin Welcomes FRG-Jordanian Aid to Territories

TA200650 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 20 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by Yo'el Greenberg]

[Text] Defence Minister Rabin has expressed Israel's readiness to permit West German economic assistance to the territories requested by Jordan, political sources said yesterday.

Rabin said at a meeting last Thursday with visiting Bundestag members Burkardt Hirsch and Gerhardt Baum of the Independent Liberal Party that Israel would welcome the aid. The two Bundestag members reported that Jordan had requested the funds during a recent visit to West Germany by Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan, and that German officials had made a reply conditional on Israeli agreement.

Rabin urged implementation of the aid plan, which is to supply assistance mainly for health services. He indicated that Israel would ease restrictions on the transfer and distribution of the West German funds, the sources said. European nations had said much and done little regarding aid to the territories, Rabin was reported as saying, adding that Israel also contributes.

Muslim Pilgrimage Discussed With Jordanians

JN211833 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Our correspondent 'Umar Zaydani says that representatives of the Jordanian and the Israeli authorities held a meeting on the Allenby Bridge this morning to discuss procedures pertaining to the travel of Israeli Muslim pilgrims to Mecca. It was decided that the pilgrims will travel in three groups as of Sunday, 27 July. [passage omitted]

OAU Ministerial Session Opens; Elections Held

Mengistu Urges RSA Action

EA211521 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] The 44th OAU ministerial meeting opened in Addis Ababa today with a keynote speech by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam. In his opening speech, the WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, called for speedy action against the inhuman Pretoria regime. The comrade secretary general further spoke of other issues regarding the African Continent's political, economic, and social problems to which the ministerial session must give more attention.

A large delegation from Zaire attended the meeting for the first time since it quit the organization in support of Morocco's withdrawal and protest at the admission of the SDAR [Saharan Democratic Arab Republic] to the OAU in 1984.

More on Mengistu Speech

EA211925 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] The 44th OAU ministerial meeting opened at Africa Hall this afternoon with a keynote speech by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam in which he said that member states must show in practical terms that they will make unreserved efforts to overcome successfully the crucial problems facing the continent.

In his speech, which touched upon the continent's current political, economic, and social problems, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, the WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, said that since most prosperous countries are not willing to give tangible support to the continent, African governments must realize that they must depend upon themselves more than ever before to combat the crucial problems they are faced with, to lay the foundations of long-term development in line with the Lagos plan of action, and to combat natural disasters and desertification.

The comrade secretary general pointed out that the meeting is expected to concentrate on the recent UN General Assembly resolution in New York regarding Africa's economic and social crisis and noted that it is the responsibility of this [ministerial] meeting to point out to the heads of state meeting [forthcoming meeting] additional and practical steps that will enhance joint economic development in line with the Lagos plan of action.

In his speech, the comrade secretary general pointed out that the meeting is expected to assess the ever-intensifying grave situation in southern Africa perpetrated by the racist and fascist Pretoria regime and, in particular, activities since the 21st heads of state summit, and noted that the struggle aimed at completely destroying the last bastion of colonialism, racism, and apartheid has reached a decisive stage.

The comrade secretary general also said that he is confident that [the participants] will, more than ever before, examine all the points [on their agenda] one by one to find solutions to all the problems of coordinating their joint wisdom.

In a speech at the meeting, which was attended by WPE Politburo, alternate Politburo and Central Committee members, the head of the Algerian delegation, on behalf of the participants, noted that revolutionary Ethiopia's clear efforts to fulfill the preconditions for the meeting's success have contributed to strengthening our continental organizations. He pointed out that the welcome accorded and the cooperation between the delegations of member-states in Addis Ababa will strengthen the OAU and the congress [the meeting]. Revolutionary Ethiopia's efforts should set an example for the unity and cooperation that must exist among our countries, he added.

Nigerian Minister Interviewed

AB211458 Paris AFP in English 1442 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 21 (AFP) — Nigeria is ready to spearhead the African campaign against apartheid and will press strongly for the most comprehensive boycott possible of South Africa, Nigerian Foreign Minister Bolaji Akinyemi said here Monday.

In an exclusive interview with *Agence France-Presse* before the [words indistinct] capital, he said Nigeria would be calling for African states to deny landing or overflying rights to planes going to or from South Africa. "Africa should close the loopholes concerning landing facilities or overflying facilities, not only for South African Airways, but for other companies going or coming from South Africa," Mr Akinyemi said. "I intend to make this a major lobbying effort," he added.

He did not mention the African states concerned, but Cape Verde provides a stopover for South African Airways flights, while Kenya provides one for non-South African flights to and from Johannesburg.

Mr Akinyemi said Nigeria had refused a French offer to enlarge a Nigerian airport to provide stopover facilities for a proposed supersonic Concord service to South Africa, a decision he said had lost Nigeria some 45 million dollars.

The foreign ministers' meeting here is to prepare a summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) here at the end of the month, and Mr Akinyemi hinted that Nigeria's strategy against apartheid in this context could hold some tactical surprises.

He said: "People should understand in dealing with the South African situation that they are dealing with one of the trickiest and deadliest issues of the 20th century.

"We must muster all our diplomatic skills not to give indications to the enemy so as to keep the element of surprise which commands success or failure," he said, adding this applied to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Mrs Thatcher's opposition to comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa has led to virtually half the Commonwealth countries boycotting the current Commonwealth games in Edinburgh, the minister noted.

In terms of the weight of their populations, the boycotts by Nigeria and India meant that 75 percent of the Commonwealth had now pulled out of the games, he argued. "We have dealt a successful blow to apartheid," he said.

Mr Akinyemi said the fact that Nigeria, Ghana and Kenya had been the first to boycott the games, even though they had possible gold-medal rank teams, showed they were ready to make sacrifices. "We are ready for difficult and hard decisions," he said.

The minister added that those African countries which still traded with South Africa when it was not absolutely necessary would be asked to stop.

Asked what Kenya's position would be on cutting air links with South Africa, Kenyan Foreign Minister Elijah Mwangale told AFP the question as such was not on the agenda but Kenya's position would be that of the OAU summit as a whole.

Zaire Returns; 'Differences Remain'

AB211032 Paris AFP in English 0954 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 21 (AFP) — Zaire has returned to full participation in the Organisation of African Unity after a two-year lapse, but its differences with the OAU over the Saharan question remain, Kinshasa's Foreign Minister Mandungu Bula Nyati said here Monday.

Speaking soon after his arrival here for a ministerial meeting preliminary to next week's OAU summit, he said Zaire had decided to end its self-imposed suspension after pressure from other African heads of state, including Senegalese President and present OAU Chairman Abdou Diouf.

Zaire walked out of the OAU summit in 1984, following the admission of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), the state declared by the Polisario Front fighting Morocco over the Western Sahara.

Morocco itself quit the OAU altogether over the same issue.

Mr Bula Nyati said Zaire still did not recognise the SADR and thought its admission to the OAU had been contrary to the pan-African body's statutes and to custom and usage in international conventions.

He said some countries were involving the OAU in problems which only weakened the organisation, yet refrained from bringing in the Arab League, even though Morocco and the SADR's main backers, Algeria, are both league members.

Mr Bula Nyati said the Zairian delegation to the OAU summit would probably be led by Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo, and not President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Zairian Minister Comments

LD211756 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Report by correspondent (Jean-Karim Fall); passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [(Fall)] Mandungu Bula Nyati, Zairian state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, who is heading a 10-member delegation to the OAU meeting in Addis Ababa, admits that Zaire's presence in Addis Ababa is the result of many approaches by the OAU.

[Nyati] "There have been various moves by numerous heads of Black African states for a long time, for 2 years, and particularly by Senegalese President Abdou Diouf. The Central Committee decided for [words indistinct]. In effect, it was responding to the wishes of Africans to see us assuming our activities again at their side. So the founding president [Mobutu], on the occasion of this OAU session, has sent me to assume our activities again. (?So we will be here), here we are."

[(Fall)] Therefore, the Zairian delegation will be sitting in the OAU Council of Ministers in less than 15 minutes. Zaire has not watered down its position, however. It still condemns as firmly as before the admission of the SDAR [Saharan Democratic Arab Republic] into the OAU because Kinshasa does not view it as a state.

[Nyati] "Our position has not changed at all. We continue to consider that the SDAR does not exist. It is not a state. People must not come to the OAU to create false problems, and especially those who are the mentors of this republic are making a serious mistake in the sense that instead of working to strengthen our organization they basically are doing just the opposite, doing everything to weaken it. We will reaffirm our position: The SDAR's admission to the OAU was done in a way contrary to the organization's statutes, contrary to the traditions and customs of international relations; thus, we will continue to reaffirm our position. Obviously, every member-state of the OAU is sovereign and thus can define its position. It is not for Zaire to do as others do, making diplomatic terrorism. We are not going to demand that X or Y follow us."

[(Fall)] It is possible that the Zairian prime minister [as heard] will attend next week's OAU summit.

Liberia Elected OAU President

EA211841 Dakar PANA in French 1535 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 21 Jul (PANA) — Liberia has been elected president of the 44th ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers.

Uganda, Tunisia, and Chad have been elected first, second, and third vice presidents, respectively, of the office [of the OAU Council of Ministers], and Mozambique has been made general coordinator.

The drafting committee set up during the same session is composed of 14 members. The role of committee coordinator has been given to five countries according to geographical location: Tunisia (North Africa), Ivory Coast (West Africa), Congo (Central Africa), Tanzania (East Africa), and Zambia (southern Africa).

Libya Objects To Chad Election

EA212031 Dakar PANA in English 1800 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, 21 July (PANA) — Liberian Foreign Minister Dr. J. Bernard Blane, was today unanimously elected as chairman of the 44th session of the OAU Council of Ministers, taking over from Mauritian Foreign Minister Maduni Dulloo.

Three other countries were also elected as vice-chairmen of the bureau with Uganda coming in as first vice-chairman, Tunisia (second vice-chairman) and Chad (third vice-chairman). Libya had earlier objected to the election of Chad but the Council of Ministers approved its inclusion. [passage omitted]

Addressing the council in his capacity as new chairman, the Liberian foreign minister said he was assuming his new role while mindful of the enormous responsibilities which Africa was facing at this stage, citing the liberation of southern Africa as the first and foremost task.

Dr. Blane said the 44th session should also clearly resolve the need for members to tackle Africa's economic problems in the spirit of the Lagos plan of action. "Africa's priority programme in economic recovery must be achieved at all costs", noted the foreign minister.

Calling for increased international action and pressure against the apartheid regime, the new chairman reminded the council not to abandon Africa's historic mission namely, the total liberation of south Africa and Namibia. International pressure should be examined within the context of United Nations Resolution 435 of 1978 and the recently convened Vienna conference on the immediate independence for Namibia, he emphasized. Dr. Blane called on the council to strongly condemn racist South Africa's continued destabilisation acts against the Frontline States and also to pay tribute to these states for the sacrifices they were making for the total liberation of the continent.

Meanwhile, the Council of Ministers has adjourned for the day in order to attend a reception in their honor by the OAU secretary general, Ide Oumarou.

Kenyan, Nigerian Ministers Arrive

LD211956 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Summary] The foreign ministers of Kenya and Nigeria are among those who arrived today in Addis Ababa to attend the 44th OAU ministerial meeting in Addis Ababa.

Pan-African Postal Union Session Ends

AB201416 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 0630 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The deliberations of the fifth session of the board of directors of the Pan-African Postal Union [Union Pan-Africaine de Postes](UPAP) ended in Libreville, Gabon, yesterday. Fifteen member-countries out of the 41 in the Union took part in the meeting, which lasted 4 days. It has been said that this quorum — 15 participants — has never been reached. Awaiting the next session, which will be held in Brazzaville in 1987, the Libreville meeting can be termed a success. [passage omitted]

One of the most important decisions made during the UPAP meeting was to create a reliable and efficient postal system for Africa. Rapid distribution of mail at the international level is a vital issue, said UPAP General Secretary Amoussou Komlanvi.

ALGERIA

Indian Foreign Minister Arrives, Reviews Ties

LD191840 Algiers APS in Arabic 1520 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Algiers, 19 Jul (APS) Shiv Shankar, the Indian minister of external affairs and chairman of the Algerian-Indian Joint Committee, arrived in Algiers this morning (Saturday) to preside over the proceedings of the third session of this committee for the Indian side.

He was received at Houari Boumediene Airport by Nabi Belkacem, member of the FLN Central Committee and minister of Energy, Chemical and Petrochemical Industry and chairman of the joint committee for the Algerian side.

At the airport the Indian minister made a statement to journalists in which he stated that both countries have enjoyed very good traditional relations before and after Algeria's independence.

The Indian minister paid tribute to the role played by both countries within the Nonaligned Movement and the Third World, particularly since the movement's third summit conference in Algeria (in 1973), since when Algeria and India have worked to consolidate South/South cooperation and the development of self-sufficiency.

The Indian minister expressed his hope that President Chadli Bendjedid will meet the Indian prime minister in Harare on the occasion of the convening of the coming Nonaligned Movement summit to discuss issues of mutual interest and ways of strengthening the movement in order to establish international peace and cooperation.

In answer to a question concerning India's boycott of the Commonwealth Games, the Indian minister pointed out that the position of his country is a manifestation of solidarity with African countries struggling against Pretoria's racist regime.

Joint Committee Begins Meeting

LD192235 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Abdelhamid Brahimi, the prime minister, today received the Indian minister of foreign affairs [words indistinct] arrived in Algiers this morning, co-chaired, with Belkacem Nabi, minister of Energy, the third session of the Algerian-Indian Joint Committee. On this occasion the two sides congratulated each other on the excellence of the relations between India and Algeria, and the two ministers also expressed their conviction that they would work to strengthen this cooperation by trying to find the ways and means to exploit the existing potential. A report is to put a seal on the work of this third session this afternoon.

Minutes of Agreement Signed

LD192229 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] A short while ago the work of the third session of the Algerian-Indian Joint Committee concluded at Villa Djenane el-Mithak in Algiers with the signing of Minutes of Agreement. The work of this session started this afternoon under the chairmanship of Belkacem Nabi, minister of Energy and Chemical and Petrochemical Industries, from the Algerian side, and Shiv Shankar, minister of foreign affairs from the Indian side,who arrived this morning in Algeria

The two chairmen of the session expressed their satisfaction over the quality of relations existing between the two countries, stressing the need for further strengthening bilateral cooperation and the use of the available potential of the two countries. Within this framework Brother Belkacem Nabi said that the visit paid by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, to New Delhi and the visit of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Ghandi to Algeria express the two countries' political will to consolidate friendly ties and to establish a model of South-South cooperation.

The Indian minister was received by Brother Abdelhamid Brahimi, the alternate member of the Political Bureau and prime minister in the presence of Brother Belkacem Nabi and the Indian ambassador in Algeria.

Oil Engineering Agreement

LD200212 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] The Algerian-Indian Joint Committee ended its work this evening with concrete results: an agreement on cooperation in the field of petroleum engineering and on examining prospects in the fields of transport, light and heavy industries, hydraulics, and trade exchanges. As for the Algerian-Indian agreement on oil engineering, it envisages exchanging experiences and implementing joint projects in Algeria and in third countries.

Foreign Minister Receives

LD211519 Algiers APS in English 1010 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Algiers, 21/07/86 (APS) — Foreign affairs minister, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi recieved yesterday here the Indian minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade who has led the delegation of his country to the works of the 3rd session of the Algerian/Indian Joint Commission, Mr V. [as received]

On this occasion, Mr Shiv Shanker gave to Dr Ibrahimi a message from India's premier, Rajiv Gandhi to the president of the republic.

The two ministers made an appraisal of the development of bilateral relations and exchanged views on regional and international issues of common concern. In this respect the two men informed each other about the situation prevailing in their respective regions, they further examined the developments in the Middle-East and in Southern Africa and the Iraq/Iran conflict and the Western Sahara issue. There was a similarity of outlook and stands on all the issues tackled by the two delegations.

The two ministers gave close consideration to the preparations of the 8th Summit of the Non-Aligned Nations due to be held next September in Harare (Zimbabwe). Talks were focused on the conditions that should be met to guarantee the success of the summit.

Mr Shiv Shanker left Algiers yesterday.

Shankar Departs 20 Jul

LD201809 Algiers APS in Arabic 1500 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Algiers, 20 Jul (APS) — Shiv Shankar, Indian Foreign Affairs minister and chairman of the Indian side to the meetings of the Algerian-Indian Joint Committee, left Algeria today after participating in the third session of the joint committee which was distinguished by signing a cooperation agreement in the field of oil exploration.

Shankar was seen off at Houari Boumedienne International Airport by Belkacem Nabi, member of the Central Committee and minister of energy, and chemical and petrochemical industries.

Iranian Deputy Oil Minister Arrives

LD211328 Tehran IRNA in English 0800 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Algiers, July 21, IRNA — The Iranian deputy oil minister for international affairs, Hoseyn Kazempur-Ardabili, concluded his visit to Tripoli, Libya, and arrived here Sunday to hold talks with Algerian officials. Kazempur-Ardabili is to meet with Algerian Minister of Energy and Petrochemical Industries Belkacem Nabi and head of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front, Mohammad Cherif Messaadia.

Prior to his departure from Tripoli, the deputy oil minister visited member of Libya's Command Council, Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, Sunday. Kazempur-Ardabili submitted to him a message of President Ali Khamene'i for the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and discussed bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest.

Received by Foreign Minister

LD212327 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] In Algiers today Foreign Minister Taleb Ibrahimi received a special envoy from the Iranian president, Deputy Oil Minister Kazempur-Ardabili who delivered a message for President Chadli Bendjedid. The two ministers exchanged viewpoints on the situation on the world oil market.

Departs Algiers for Gabon

LD212122 Tehran IRNA in English 1705 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Algiers, July 21, IRNA — Iranian Oil Ministry deputy for international affairs, Hoseyn Kazempur-Ardabili left here for Gabon Monday. He had earlier conferred with Algerian officials on oil issues and had submitted a message from Iran's President Ali Khamene'i to his Algerian counterpart Chadli Bendjedid.

In his one-day visit, Kazempur-Ardabili had met and conferred with Algeria's Minister of Foreign Affairs Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi as well as Energy and Petrochemical Industry Belkacem Nabi on the latest developments in world oil market as well as the need for coordination of joint stances by progressive OPEC countries.

The Iranian Oil Ministry official is to present President Khamene'i's message to Gabonese President El Hadj Omar Bongo. He is also to confer with Gabonese officials on present situation of world oil market.

Kazempur-Ardebili had earlier visited Libya and submitted President Khamene'i's message to Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to member of Libya's Command Council Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud. The message was on oil related issues.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Reacts to Peres Visit to Morocco

LD221018 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0959 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Jul (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution has made a statement to JANA about the information media and news agency reports on the visit of the Zionist enemy's prime minister to Morocco. Following is the text:

I do not believe what I hear about this visit, and if such a visit did occur it will constitute a serious violation to the Oujdah Treaty on which the Arab-African Union was set up between the two countries. This union was established by the Moroccan and Libyan peoples by way of a general referendum and meetings of the basic people's congresses; therefore this violation of the union's treaty must be referred to the two peoples.

Visiting Iranian Oil Official Reiterates Solidarity

LD211108 Tripoli JANA in English 0855 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli Eulqidda 15, Shahr Nasser 21, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The Iranian oil vice minister, Mr. Hoseyn Kazempur-Ardabili, has visited the house of the leader of the revolution witnessing the effects of the abortive and barbarous U.S.-NATO aggression.

He has reiterated the solidarity of the Iranian people and government with the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leadership in combatting against U.S. imperialism and its appendages.

Mr. Ardabili has also expressed his sorrow over this aggression because of which many innocent women, children (?and old people) fell victims.

Cuban Party Delegation Departs After 4-Day Visit

LD200954 Tripoli JANA in English 0910 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulqidaa 14, Shahr Nasser 20, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Mr Sir Husilvai [spelling of name as received], member of the Cuban Communist Party, and the delegation accompanying him left Tripoli last night after a 4-day visit to Great Jamahiriyah.

MAURITANIA

Malian President Traore Arrives, Comments

AB202050 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The city of Nouakchott welcomed General Moussa Traore, the president of the republic this morning. [passage omitted]. Our correspondent in Nouakchott reports:

[Begin recording][Unidentified correspondent][Passage omitted] Nouakchott welcomed this morning at 1000 Gen Moussa Traore, the president of the republic, and his wife, as well as a high-powered national delegation which accompanied him in an atmosphere of great festivity. The head of state and his wife are starting a 3-day official visit to the sister republic of Mauritania. On arrival at the Nouakchott airport, a 21-gun salute majestically hailed the arrival of Gen Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM] to Mauritania. The head of state and his wife were welcomed at the airport by his excellency the chairman of the CMSN and head of state and Mrs Maaouiya Ould Sid 'Ahmed Taya. After traditional accolades and other welcoming ceremonies — saluting the national flags, presentation of members of government, ambassadors accredited to Nouakchott and top officials of the city — the most important event was when a large Malian delegation of the Malian community in Mauritania came to salute Gen Moussa Traore, the president of the republic. Next was the departure of the procession towards the presidential palace with crowds along the streets giving a popular and warm welcome to President Moussa Traore and the national delegation. On arrival in Nouakchott, Gen Moussa Traore spoke to the Mauritanian national press. Listen:

[Traore] I would first of all like to thank my brother and friend President Maaouiya for extending an invitation to me to visit your beautiful country. This visit is a testimony of the friendship and solidarity between the Mauritanian and Malian peoples. I would also like to thank the Nouakchott authorities for the warm and amicable welcome given me and my wife. This visit, which as I said is a testimony of the friendship between our two countries and peoples, will aim particularly at strengthening this friendship and fruitful cooperation between our two countries. Therefore, we are going to discuss our bilateral relations, which as you are aware of are excellent. And in view of this friendship, we will strive to raise our commercial cooperation and (?all our) exchanges to the level of our political friendship. And it is not a bad thing since our two countries have been hit by drought and the world economic crisis. We must do everything possible to search for ways and means for strengthening and further developing this economic cooperation. We will also discuss subregional issues like the OMVS [Senegal River Development Authority], CEAO [West African Economic Community], and ECOWAS whose summit was held recently in Nigeria, and we will certainly speak about African issues like southern Africa which [words indistinct] South Africa where apartheid reigns, the illegal occupation of Namibia by the retrograde Pretoria regime, and also the barbarous attacks on Frontline States. We will review the Western Saharan issue; since both of us are in the subregion, we will discuss how to arrive at a peaceful solution of the painful Western Sahara issues. [passage omitted] These are some of the issues that we will discuss during my visit and it is sure that our identical viewpoints will lead us to seek the most appropriate solutions to these problems.

[Second unidentified correspondent] Mr President, the OMVS is currently facing problems following damming. You recently paid visits to the two other member-countries of this organization. Can you give us a summary of the main points that you discussed with your OMVS peers?

[Traore] Yes, indeed, there are many post-dam problems, that is, in respect of the Diama and Manantali Dams. These two dams are only the first phase of our Senegal River Development program. There is also the problem of the right bank to be constructed and we have concrete proposals from the EEC and our Arab friends which we are going to combine for the realization of this dyke so as to make up for the delay recorded in the construction of this dam. This is an immediate problem and not a post-dam one since it has to go hand in hand with the construction of this dam and consumption of the energy produced from the Manantali Dam. It is necessary, for the utilization of this energy, to know the average wattage that will help reach the Mauritanian and Senegalese territories and feasibility studies must be carried out to permit us to determine the cost and choice to make. [end recording]

Holds Talks With Ould Taya

LD202250 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Malian President Moussa Traore's official to our country which began this morning continued this afternoon with a session of talks between Colonel Maayouia Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state, and his honorable guest. The talks were attended by the political secretary of the Mali People's Democratic Union [name indistinct] on the Malian side, and Major Mohamed Mahmoud on the Mauritanian side by Ould Day, the permanant secretary of the Military Committee for National Salvation. Bilateral cooperation issues and issues of mutual concern were given prominence during the talks. [passage omitted]

MOROCCO

Israel's Prime Minister Makes Surprise Visit

HK220116 Hong Kong AFP in English 0109 GMT 22 Jul 86

[By Jean-Luc Renaudie]

[Text] Jerusalem, July 22 (AFP) — Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres began on Monday a historic visit to Morocco to confer with King Hassan II, causing almost total surprise here, where the secret was closely kept until well after Mr Peres left in an Air Force plane with a few key aides and a team of TV, radio and newspaper correspondents.

Only a handful of ministers — including Yitzhaq Shamir (foreign affairs) and Yitzhaq Rabin (defense) — knew about this first public visit by an Israeli Government leader to an Arab country other than Egypt.

Mr Peres made two earlier discreet visits to Morocco to meet King Hassan, but at that time he was leader of the opposition, not head of government.

The trip was announced without comment by Algerian television, but Moroccan authorities would not confirm reports that Mr Peres had arrived in Fes and had been ferried to a royal retreat at Ifrane in the Middle Atlas Mountains.

The meeting came some weeks after King Husayn of Jordan ordered the closing in his country of Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) offices, following a breakdown of his efforts for a renewed Middle East peace bid.

The timing of the 48-hour visit was also influenced by the fact that, under a power-sharing agreement between Mr Peres' Labor Party and Mr Shamir's conservative Likud bloc, Mr Peres is due to hand over the premiership in October to Mr Shamir, who is far less inclined to negotiate with the Arabs.

King Hassan, current chairman of the Arab League, played an unpublicized but effective role in bringing about the landmark 1977 visit to Jerusalem by the late Egyptian president, Anwar al-Sadat. Since then he has more than once offered to mediate in the Israel-Arab conflict, saying that the Arabs sooner or later would have to negotiate with the Jewish state.

The Moroccan sovereign, after receiving a feeler from the Israeli Government late last year, said he had told Mr Peres that "if you have something serious, come and see me." When Israel took this as an invitation, the king backed off and suggested that the Israeli leader "put his proposals in an envelope and send them to the secretary-general of the United Nations."

After the last Arab summit in Casablanca a year ago, Hassan II said he was ready to meet Israeli leaders if they came with "a serious peace plan including recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and willingness to withdraw from all the occupied (Arab) territories."

(In Amman, the Jordanian information minister said that neither King Husayn nor a special Moroccan envoy, who had conferred Monday on other subjects, knew about the Peres visit to Morocco.)

Peres Talks With Hassan Confirmed

LD220848 Tangier Radio Mediterranee International Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The news summary starts with the topic of Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' possible visit to Morocco. Since 1830 yesterday, urgent news was reported — which Tel Aviv later officially confirmed — stating that Shim'on Peres, accompanied by a delegation on an important mission left yesterday for Morocco and arrived last night in Fes. He reportedly then left for Ifrane, in the Atlas [mountains] where the Moroccan monarch is staying.

The latest news was reported by AP, which affirmed that Peres was received by King Hassan II and held initial talks in complete secrecy amid intensive security measures. Various circles have linked this visit — which was not confirmed officially in Rabat until this morning — with the Moroccan monarch's declaration after the emergency Arab summit in Casablanca in August 85 on his preparedness to meet with Israeli leaders provided they have a serious peace project recognizing the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and stipulating the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories. [passage omitted]

Talks Not Confirmed 'Officially'

LD220920 Tangier Radio Mediterranee International Service in French 0900 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Shim'on Peres arrived in Morocco yesterday evening on a 48-hour visit: The information, which was released yesterday evening by international news agencies, has not been confirmed officially in Rabat. Shim'on Peres is already reported to have had a first round of talks last evening with King Hassan II.

It is noted that the Israeli prime minister is accompanied by a large delegation of journalists. [passage omitted]

Iraqi Envoy Affirms Support on Sahara Issue

LD181236 Rabat MAP in English 1158 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Rabat July 18 (MAP) — Iraqi Ambassador to Morocco Faik al-Mekki said his country has always supported Morocco in its struggle for the retrieval of its Sahara and that it is against the creation of small entities and Balkanization.

In an interview to *Al Mithaq al Watani* daily Thursday, made on the occasion of the Iraqi national day, Al-Mekki affirmed the Sahara dossier is closed and that the stance of Iraq is not prompted by emotional considerations but that it lies on well defined principles worked out by the political leadership of his country in 1975.

The Iraqi ambassador expressed satisfaction at the excellent relations existing between Iraq and Morocco which are based on a true and friendly solidarity.

Al-Mekki also paid tribute to the efforts exerted by King Hassan II for the restoration of solidarity and entente among Arab countries as well as the settlement of disputes between Iraq and some Arab countries.

He hailed the backing of Morocco to Iraq in its war against Iran and reaffirmed the constant readiness of his country to respond to any call made by international and regional organizations to put an end to the war.

Saudi Crown Prince Ends Visit 19 Jul

LD191541 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Excerpt] His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, this afternoon left Morocco after paying a visit to our country, during which he was received by His Majesty King Hassan II and participated in the festivities of youth festivals. [passage omitted]

SUDAN

Al-Mirghani Returns From Egypt, Saudi Arabia

JN211118 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 21 Jul (SUNA) — Ahmad al-Mirghani, chairman of the State Council, returned home from Alexandria yesterday after paying official visits to Egypt and Saudi Arabia. [passage omitted]

Al-Mahdi on Security in South Kordufan

LD211903 Khartoum SUNA in English 1747 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, July 21 (SUNA) — Security precautions were taken to encounter outlaws attacks in southern Kordufan region, Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi told the Constituent Assembly (parliament) today's session.

The central command was sustained by an additional garrison and trucks beside rehabilitation of Sindkalaye Bridge to facilitate the army movements particularly in rain season, Al-Mahdi said.

He went on to say that paramilitary forces were recruited to assist the citizens protect theirselves.

Recruitment of citizens regulated by strict restrictions, Al-Mahdi said.

On the other hand, the prime minister affirmed his government serious intention to raise the capability of the police forces to block the way for the infiltration of rebels inside the region.

False propaganda and guerrilla hits have created panic among the citizens a matter that led to deserting of some citizens to their lands, he added, in pointing out that the government had drawn up a plan maintain security in the area.

South Not Topic for OAU Summit

EA211922 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi today said that Sudan will not allow the southern Sudan problem to be discussed at the OAU summit and that the Sudanese delegation is under instructions not to allow the question to be placed on the summit agenda.

Statement Issued on Meeting With Southern Leaders

JN211655 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Jul (SUNA) — The Prime Ministry issued a statement today explaining that a meeting was held at the Prime Ministry on Saturday, 19 July. The meeting was attended by political leaders, the presidents of the southern parties, the ministers who represent the southern parties, State Council Member Pacifico Lado and Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi. The participants discussed the current administrative system in the south.

The statement said that the meeting was fruitful and cordial. This resulted in unanimous agreement on two points; namely, ruling out the formation of a southern high executive council of the old style and maintaining the form of decentralization in the southern regions. The statement also said that the participants disagreed on the third point which is the formation of a joint council to run common affairs among the three southern regions. However, there is a possibility of reaching an agreement on this point.

The statement pointed out that the government intends to make a decision on the form of the southern administrative system after the Constituent Assembly endorses the government's policy statement. The statement said that the prime minister wishes to submit a plan for administrative reforms in the south which enjoys the support of the widest popular base from the southern parties and key political figures. It added that when an agreement is reached on the points currently raised, the Council of Ministers will make its proposed decisions on administrative reforms in the south and on defining the form by which self-rule will be pursued in the present phase.

Military Official on Foreign Intervention in South

JN201035 Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum July 20 (SUNA) — A top southern military official stated that he will today raise a report to Premier Sadiq al-Mahdi disclosing most important information on a foreign intervention in the ongoing fighting between the government forces and Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLM)rebels of Col John Garang.

Col. Simon Manang who is the acting military governor of Upper Nile administrative area said to the daily *Al-Ayyam* published here today that his report to the premier will include the security precautions adopted for facing the new developmentthere. The report will also precisely explain the important information on the foreign intervention in favour of the rebels, Manang added but he failed to name the source of this foreign intervention.

Quoting the southern official, the paper said that the government units stationed at Upper Nile area had managed to score great victory and defeat a rebel battalion-named Fashoda-at Kadok and Kaka commercial zone.

The military governor had also disclosed to the paper a plan being implemented by the rebels aiming at deploying rebel unitsalong the river road linking Kosti to Malakal-capital of Upper Nile region-and around the town of Malakal to hinder and cutair and river transportation of military and food supplies to the southern areas.

However, Mamang predicted that the SPLM rebels' offensive would not last for long saying that the rebel forces in the area had broken up into smaller feuding groups and some of the SPLA's units which had run out of rations and ammunition surrendered themselves to government authorities.

The SPLA rebels have recently escalated their military operations particularly in Upper Nile, Equatoria and Jubaareas forcing a large number of Equatorian Manderi and Baryatribes to abandon their homeland north of Juba area and to move to the outskirts of the city.

Armed Forces Command on Closure of Juba Airport

JN211647 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Jul (SUNA) — The People's Armed Forces General Command issued a communique here today on the circumstances that have led to the closure of the Juba airport. The communique states that crushing starvation has forced the outlaws in the Bor area to attack the cattle of the (Mandari) tribe north of the Jabal Lado area — an attack that led to the emigration of the (Mandari) tribe with its cattle, which number tens of thousands, to the Jabal Lado area 27 km north of the city of Juba.

The communique also explains that the People's Armed Forces have confronted the outlaws in the Jabal Lado area using various types of artillery — an operation that temporarily halted air traffic in the area because the attack occurred in the area.

The General Command also affirmed that life in the city of Juba has returned to normal, and that air traffic in the city will resume as soon as the area is cleared of the remnants of the outlaws.

Air, River Transportation to South 'Virtually Stopped'

EA211112 Khartoum SUNA in English 0943 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Summary] Khartoum, 21 Jul: The Cabinet, chaired by Prime Minister Sadiq al-Mahdi, last (?night reviewed) the development of the security situation in the south. SPLA elements in the south have recently taken control of Ladu mountain near Juba, and Juba airport was subsequently closed. Aviation and river transport to the south has virtually stopped.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Commerce has begun procedures to transport supplies for the south through the Kenyan port of Mombasa because of the deterioration security situation.

'Substantial Damage' Done to Kurmuk Garrison

EA211810 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Reports from southern Blue Nile say that SPLA forces of Eagle Battalion, under command of Major Wilson Kuol Chuol, launched a surprise attack on the enemy garrison in Kurmuk on 15 July 1986. The raid, which was coupled with heavy bombardment and assault on the enemy garrison, left several of the enemy soldiers dead, and an unspecified number of them were wounded. The raid also inflicted substantial damage on enemy installations. [passage omitted]

Committee Brings Lawsuit Against Citibank

JN201039 Khartoum SUNA in English 1018 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, July 20 (SUNA) — The special committee set up to investigate the performance of banks has raised yesterday a lawsuit against the US Citibank oeprating here charging it with contribution in sparking eocnomic crisis the country is now facing. The committee quoted by the daily *Al-Sahafah* in its today's issue said the Citibank had helped a number of US companies and other charity organizations to obtain bank cheques estimated at millions of pounds in order to use these money in the black market currency operations.

The paper quoting legal sources reported that the bank (Citibank) was also accused of misleading the Bank of Sudan by presenting false information in a bid to get licence for exporting currencies abroad while it had virtually collected them from the black market.

The Citibank was also accused of recruiting merchants here to purchase some millions of dollars to be transferred by the bank for their personal account abroad under forgered customs orders which were spotted nearly two weeks ago.

It also transferred other currencies abroad without any official documents pinpointing its entry into the country, the paper said adding that the lawsuit included a merchant who was also accused of smuggling four million dollars abroad.

CAMEROON

UNESCO Director General M'bow Ends Visit

AB211705 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] The visit to Cameroon by UNESCO Director General Ahmadou Mahtar M'bow has ended. He left Yaounde yesterday afternoon after 4 days of talks with Cameroonian authorities. The main outcome of this visit was a diplomatic note [aide-memoire] that was signed between Cameroon and UNESCO to define the framework of cooperation between them.

Mr M'bow also met the press Saturday evening to explain the crisis facing his organization.

CAR

Opposition Movements Announce Common Front

AB212310 Paris AFP in French 2004 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Paris, 21 Jul (AFP) — Two CAR opposition movements, the Ubangi Patriotic Front-Labor Party (FPO-PT) and the Central African People's Liberation Movement (MLPC), announced here today that they have created a common front against President Andre Kolingba's government.

In a communique to AFP, Abel Goumba's FPO-PT and the MLPC of Ange Patasse, former prime minister of Emperor Bokassa, stated that in the CAR "cases of infringements on individual and public freedoms can no longer be counted," and that they have decided to "harness their energies to denounce any violation of democracy and human rights in the CAR and to fight for the reinstatement of the constitutional order on the basis of the 1981 democratic gains."

Accusing the incumbent CAR government, "along with its French imperialist accomplices," of having flouted the Constitution of 1 February 1981 (suspended by General Andre Kolingba shortly after assuming power) by establishing a 1-party regime, the two movements announced the establishment of a commission to determine concretely ways to form "a fighting front as an alternative to the current regime."

The activities of political parties have been prohibited in the CAR since September 1981, when General Kolingba assumed power.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Receives Ivorian Defense Minister

AB211840 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1233 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko on Sunday received in audience at Gbdolite Ivorian Minister of Defense Konan Banny, who had come to witness the graduation of ceremony of the second batch of graduates of the EFATBL [Training School for Armored Troops — Ecole de Formation et d'Application de Troupes Blindees], which bears the name of the Ivorian head of state [Felix Houphouet-Boigny].

During the audience, Konan Banny delivered a message of gratitude from the Ivorian leader to his Zairian counterpart for this mark of affection and respect although there are no Ivorian students at the school. Konan Banny pointed out that it will not be long before Ivorian students would be enrolled.

The Ivorian defense minister said President Houphouet-Boigny sees this gesture by his Zairian counterpart as a sign of great consideration, which helps to further strengthen the bonds of brotherhood and friendship between their peoples. How can this be otherwise when one knows that the two statesmen have the same historic mission and a common perception on the need to preserve both within the context of African peace and security in order to promote the development of the African peoples. This is the essence of the mission vested in the Zairian and Ivorian armies: to guarantee peace and security in their respective countries and promote around these countries areas of peace, mutual understanding, and harmony, the minister stressed.

Finally, he insisted on thanking the Zairian authorities for the warm reception that was given to the Ivorian delegation and which, he said, shows the special sentiments the Zairian people have for Ivorian people. Within the same context, he advised the young Zairian soldiers to have faith in their mission and the determination to accomplish it through the smart military parade he witnessed on Saturday in Mbanza-Ngungu.

Just before he left Gbadolite at 1700 for Abidjan, Konan Banny went to lay a wreath on the tomb of the late Mama Mobutu Sese Seko at the Mary, Mother of Mercy, Chapel.

Ambassador to USSR Still in Kinshasa

AB211233 Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE in French 23 July 86 p 27

[Exclusive Report: "Kinshasa Still Has No Ambassador in Moscow"]

[Text] Zairian Ambassador to the USSR Kimasi Matwiki Basaula, who has been nominated and accepted since October 1985, still has not taken office in Moscow. It was first thought that he feared the rigorous Soviet winter and that he preferred taking time to progressively get accustomed to it. But winter has passed and the Zairian diplomat is still in Kinshasa. He is waiting for the reorganization of the Foreign Affairs Ministry and, perhaps, another post.

Kinshasa Expels Four North Korean Students

HK200054 Hong Kong AFP in English 0048 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Kinshasa, July 20 (AFP) — Zairean authorities have expelled four North Korean students for undefined "activities incompatible with the object of their stay" in Zaire, a reliable source said here Saturday. The four, aged between 16 and 20, had been in the country since April 1984 studying French and Lingala, one of Zaire's four main languages. A North Korean Embassy spokesman denied that the students had misbehaved.

GHANA

OAU Regional Committee Briefs PNDC's Tsikata

AB211925 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] The OAU Regional Steering Committee today called on a member of the PNDC, Captain Kojo Tsikata, in Accra to brief him on the committe's activities. The committee was set up last year to raise funds to support countries hit by drought and famine in Africa.

Briefing newsmen, the chairman of the committee, Mr George Amanor, said so far 251,541 cedis has been realized through various activities. This amount will be transferred into the OAU Special Fund account with the African Development Bank in Abidjan, la Cote d'Ivoire [Ivory Coast]. A gift of two Sanyo radio sets to the committee will be given to the rehabilitation centers. Mr Amanor thanked the government and all those who contributed to the success of the committe's activities.

The director of the OAU office, Dr Nunoo, mentioned a number of countries which have made pledges and contributions towards the committe's activities. Ghana has made a pledge of $500,000. Libya and Algeria have also pledged $10 million each while Nigeria pledged $3 million and India 120,000 rupees.

Other contributors are Nigeria, $2 million; Zimbabwe, $1 million, and Zambia, $8,280. Tanzania has contributed $500,000; Burkina Faso $2,038; Liberia, $20,000; Botswana, $10,000, and Malawi 120,000 kwacha.

Dr Nunoo said a number of organizations including the 31st December Women's Movement, GNUT [Ghana National Association of Teachers] and the Makola Women's Association have expressed interest in the committe's work. He hoped the committee would continue its activities in the other regions.

GUINEA BISSAU

Minister Names Those Executed for Coup Attempt

HK220044 Hong Kong AFP in English 0036 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Bissau, July 22 (AFP) — The former number two man in Guinea-Bissau, Colonel Paulo Correia, and five other onetime top figures have been executed for trying to overthrow President Joao Bernardo Vieira last October, Foreign Minister Julio Semedo said Monday.

A dozen people were sentenced to death for the plot by a military court, but General Vieira commuted six of the sentences to hard labour for life.

The five others executed were former Chief Prosecutor Viriato Pan Rodrigues, former Public Works Minister Pedro Ramos, ex-deputy Minister for Veterans Affairs Brahima Bangura, who was also a member of the Army general staff, Benhamqueram na Tchana, former top military aide to the Presidency, and Nbana Sambu, a former presidential official.

Mr Semedo, who did not say when the executions were carried out, said the six were also involved in corruption and moral and other crimes.

About 60 people in all were tried in connection with the plot. Most were sentenced to between one and 15 years hard labour. Four were acquitted. Five other people died in jail before being tried,[passage indistinct], while a sixth was said to have been killed while trying to escape.

Appeals for mercy towards those sentenced to death came from the pope, Portuguese President Mario Soares and the Association of African Jurists.

IVORY COAST

President Receives U.S. ECOSOC Representative

AB211040 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French
21 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] His Excellency Mr Joseph Verner Reed, the U.S. representative to the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) who has been visiting our country since Friday, was on Saturday received by the head of state at his private residence in Cocody.

Although the American diplomat made no statement after the audience, it can however be stated that he briefed President Houphouet-Boigny on the recent decisions taken during the special UN session on the economic situation in Africa.

His Excellency Joseph Verner Reed, it should be noted, took an active part in the preparation of that special session.

His Excellency Verner Reed's visit falls within the framework of a tour of various African countries. He left Abidjan yesterday for Washington.

LIBERIA

Diplomatic Relations To Be Resumed With USSR

AB220825 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
0655 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] The Government of Liberia has decided to resume diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. According to an Information Ministry release issued last night, this decision is taken to ensure consistency with Liberia's declared policy of maintaining peaceful coexistence, friendship, and cooperation with all countries of the world, irrespective of political ideology, and in reaffirmation of Liberia's status as a founding member, and active participation in the Movement of Nonaligned Countries. It said the decision by the Government of Liberia to restore diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, a superpower, demonstrates its commitment to a policy of genuine nonalignment.

Furthermore, the release said, it will facilitate direct interaction between Liberia and the Soviet Union on both bilateral and multilateral levels, especially, at the United Nations for the advancement of international cooperation, world peace, and security, which are the principal objectives of all mankind.

It may be recalled that in November 1983, the Government of Liberia declared as persona non grata the ambassador of the Soviet Union to Liberia, Mr Anatoli Ulanov, along with the charge d'affaires of the Ghanaian Embassy in Monrovia, Mr Peter Sackey. An Executive Mansion release at the time said that two foreign diplomats were declared persona non grata for their activities incompatible with their diplomatic status. Their expulsion followed the announcement by the then head of state, Doe, of an alleged plot to overthrow his government in November of 1983. In his statement, the Liberian leader said he was informed that a foreign mission accredited to Liberia was aware of the impending plot and had promised to give the operation its support by providing arms, money, and drugs.

'Political, Economic Crisis' Discussed

MB211159 London BBC World Service in English
0830 GMT 20 Jul 86

[From the "African Perspective" program presented by Rick Wells]

[Excerpts] [Wells] As the second oldest black-ruled independent state in Africa, Liberia for decades enjoyed the calm of relative obscurity. However, in more recent times since the military takeover headed by Samuel Doe in 1980, events have thrusted forward into the often unwelcome limelight. High hopes were raised by the long-awaited transition to civilian rule at the end of last year, but an election widely believed to have been rigged by the ruling party followed by a bloody abortive coup dashed such hopes and left behind a legacy of fear and insecurity in the country.

I have recently been in Liberia and in this program I will be looking at the country's current political and economic crisis to try and examine how the two are linked, to consider the forces involved, particularly the role being played by the United States, and if possible to see if at all they might be resolved. [passage omitted]

On the political front, there exists an apparent stalemate between the very vocal opposition parties and the government. All attempts at national reconciliation following last year's disputed elections and attempted coup d'etat have singularly failed. President Doe's gesture of releasing all those who were detained was seen to be a step in the right direction, but since then, talks between the so-called grand coalition of opposition parties and the NDPL [National Democratic Party of Liberia] government, with the Liberian Council of Churches acting as mediators, have collapsed with the government accusing the church of bias.

Now, under constant threat from the government, the grand coalition itself seems in danger of falling apart, with the various parties arguing about what course of action to take next. In Monrovia, I aksed Gabriel Kpolleh who has been heading the grand coalition what he thought the real problem was.

[Begin recording] [Kpolleh] Our problem will be the problem of the Liberian people because we are advocating justice in this country, fair play. We want an election to be fair, to be done constitutionally. We want a constitutional government, not a forced government. We don't want a police state in Liberia. We want a democratic state in this country as it has been in the past. We are saying that since the election was frauded, we want new election. That is all.

[Wells] Reconciliation talks between the opposition parties and the government have collapsed. Now, what is the next move, what action can you take?

[Kpolleh] Well, we will decide what action to be taken, but, first of all, the government came in with military might. The first day of the convocation of the negotiations, Samuel K. Doe went there and said: Well, a peace cannot be achieved through negotiation. He will use fire power and we are harmless civilians. We thought we could come to the conference table to have issue solved but he said that he will use military might to coerce anybody that will not agree to accepted [word indistinct] (?government). We are harmless civilians, what can we do? We want constitutional change, he wants force. We don't want force. So, [words indistinct] to protect the interest of Liberian people. [end recording]

[Wells] While talks were being held behind closed doors, it was rumored that the government was prepared to give up as much as 50 percent of the seats in the Senate to the opposition parties, but clearly a fully blown rerun of the elections is not something that the government would even consider. In his office high up in the Executive Mansion in Monrovia, I asked the president's adviser on national and international affairs, (Bayi Ballah), if he thought there was a way out of this apparent stalemate.

[Begin recording] [(Ballah)] I don't see a political stalemate. We of the National Democratic Party of Liberia made no public statements. We felt that we will enter into negotiations in order to resolve whatever differences they may have in joining us to build a better Liberia and we said on the onset of the negotiations, we will hold everything private until we shall have reached a solution. We kept that promise. We are saying that several other party leaders from the other parties have made public statements, have made accusations, have come up with lots of stories. We still hold that in order to find solution to the problems that face this country, Liberians must join together to get their differences [word indistinct]. [end recording]

But the ruling party clearly underestimated the determination of one opposition not to compromise their principles after the elections. Some did, but most refused to take up the seats offered to them including one former finance minister and member of the Liberia Action Party, LAP, Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf. Despite her release from detention just a few weeks beforehand, the charismatic Mrs Sirleaf seems undeterred. I first caught up with her at an LAP rally in shantytown area of Monrovia called West Point. [passage omitted]

Immediatley after the rally, in the quiet of her home in Congo Town, I put it to Mrs Sirleaf that in the light of her recent detention for speaking out against the government, she had said some pretty forthright things at the rally.

[Begin recording] [Johnson-Sirleaf] Yes, I did, and they needed to be said. I talked about why I rejected my seat in the national legislature. I talked about the need for our citizens to be educated about the Constitution so as to know their rights and responsibilities under the Constitution. I talked about the future of the Liberian Action Party and in small measure, my own future — political future. Those things needed to be said and I said them and do stand by them.

[Wells] Where is your own political career going at the moment, do you think?

[Johnson-Sirleaf] Working with the opposition parties and hoping that we can participate in free and fair elections in Liberia at some point in time. We are facing serious obstacles at the present time as you know, because some reconciliation talks that were being mediated by the Liberia Council of Churches have broken down, but we [are] reorganizing, we are certainly trying to determine what plan of action we might adopt to be able to meet these new developments. I still have hope in the future and I think the opposition parties have a role to play in the development of this country, and they will have to, pretty soon, take up certain responsibilities to ensure that they play that political role.

[Wells] You obviously feel, since your release from detention free to air your views. Now, I gather there has been other restrictions put on your movements?

[Johnson-Sirleaf] Yes. The most important restriction is banning travel outside the country. The government announced 2 weeks ago that all of those released on 6 June will be banned from foreign travel. That took all by surprise. I am personally disappointed and this is like extending the walls of repression to the frontiers of Liberia and that is most disheartening since we were released [words indistinct] on conditional amesty. Be that as it may, that ban exists today and we are trying to live with it and hopefully someone will see the wisdom in removing it as quickly as possible. [end recording]

[Wells] The more I talked with people like Mrs Sirleaf, the more it seemed that finding some way of accommodating a broader spectrum of representation in government would be the only peaceful way out of this current political impasse. It is sometimes hard to separate posture from reality on both sides, but, as far as the government was concerned, I asked (Bayi Ballah) whether he thought that new elections was something that the government was prepared even to consider.

[Begin recording] [(Ballah)] To call for reelection now is not to call for unity, reconciliation, and reconstruction. It is a call for (?the people to) go back to the political barricades, to do political [word indistinct] to open up the wounds, to fight one another. It is not dedicated to bring the people together because we believe you cannot unseat a legitimate government in order to satisfy an illusive idea that under these conditions [words indistinct] come about. For those reasons, we believe that at this point, it is just not reasonable and it will be illegal on top of that, to talk about reelection. [end recording]

[Wells] If the main theme of opposition complaints is that the elections were not free and fair, then that is close followed by what they regard as the frequent abuse of their fundamental rights as written in the Constitution, in particular those of free speech and freedom of association. Archie Bernard is a young businessman and an NDPL senator for (Monsorado) County. He was also on the advisory body that drew up the country's new Constitution. I asked him what he thought of such complaints.

[Beign recording] [Bernard] I think there is a freedom and for the abuse thereof you are responsible. Look at in the past. Who would be fool enough to get up and openly criticize the government. In the past regime, it was never tolerated. You see, you have to understand that this, our democratic experiment is very young, and we have to take it easy. We are too small a country, we are too young to really push, push, push, push, push. [passage omitted]

[Wells] In the background to all this is the country's long-standing official relationship with the United States. Apart from the unique position of the currency being in theory if not in practice on a par with the U.S. dollar, the huge amounts of aid, both military and civilian, coming in from the United States means the influence Washington is able to exert is considerable. Indeed, many Liberians feel that the role America now plays is crucial and perhaps historically vital, but [words indistinct] detect a deep sense of disappointment, particularly amongst young people, over the way the Americans viewed the October elections and the subsequent visit of the U.S. assistant secretary of state, Chester Crocker. Walter Wisner is secretary general of the Unity Party. I asked him how he saw America's role at present.

[Begin recording] [Wisner] Well, the American impact (?has been) of double-dealing, particularly Mr Crocker. We all know that the elections in Liberia were not free and fair. Even the Special Election Commission itself has admitted that the elections were not free and fair, and yet, I see Mr Crocker had the nerve to tell Congress that the elections, to certain extent, were free. I think Crocker (?fabricated) the election results to satisfy his model for Africans because earlier he had failed in Namibia because of his constructive engagement theory. He has failed in Namibia and he wants to gain applause in his African affairs. So, obviously, he had to (?fabricate) election results to satisfy Reagan and other conservatives at the State Department. This was the crux of the matter.

[Wells] So, how do you think that has affected people's feelings toward America and relations with America?

[Wisner] Well, the Americans will have to reassess their foreign policy, particularly with respect to Liberia, because it has been established that Liberia is a special favorite of the United States, and as such the U.S. present government should ensure that a model of democracy is built in Liberia so that other African countries, perhaps other Third World countries, can emulate that model. Now, you saw, for instance, what happened in Philippines. The people in the Philippines had to struggle until the last hour before the U.S. Government came in to step in, despite the fact that they had supported the dictator in Philippines. The same happened in Nicaragua, the same happened in Ethiopia. They waited until the last moment and then America was kicked out and we don't want that process to happen here. We are not saying that the Americans should be kicked out at any time because of their failure to bring about democracy in Liberia. We are saying that that it should reassess its policy — that is, to support the choice of the people and not necessarily a dictator who (?cannot satisfy) the aspirations of the people. When you do that, what you do is that you create a time bomb and sooner or later that time bomb will explode and then U.S. (?itself) is caught in jeopardy, and we don't want that to happen. [end recording]

[Wells] There are few Liberians though who will deny that they are responsible for their own future — that it is up to Liberians to get themselves out of this mess — but there has to be a certain amount of give and take from both sides.

For the government's part, what is it prepared to do, how far is it prepared to bend for the sake of peace or ultimately its own survival? (Bayi Ballah) again.

[Begin recording] [(Ballah)] We cannot at this point undo the political (?achievements) that Liberia has made. On a continent where you have a proliferation of one-party states, life-time presidents, we were able to (?fashion) out a Constitution that provides for a multiparty political process. (?Since then) we went to the polls in November with four political parties in a country of less than two million people. That is an achievement.

What is required now? [Words indistinct] all the irregularities (?that they mention). The NDPL was a victim of the irregularities. We do not deny that there were. What is required now is to get together and plan in order to perfect the process. (?In other words) I am talking about the question of a national interest, a national agenda, nationalism, loyalty to the nation as opposed to loyalty to the tribe. These are three requisites for a Western type of democracy that these people are trying to (?devise). We have begun that process. What we need is to perfect that process. Give us some time.

[Wells] What then is the government prepared to offer? How far would you compromise in order to set reconciliation on that right road again?

[(Ballah)] Well, we are not about to compromise anything that is legal. We are not about to do anything that would be illegal in order to satisfy something that we know is unobtainable. What we are saying is this country has a lot of problems. We have deep, deep-seated problems. How do we revitalize the economy, how do we train our manpower, how do we build more houses, how do we talk about highways, agriculture?

It requires trained people. It requires decisions to be made. We ask them to come in and help. Bring in what you know, help us to do these things, and then it requires planning, you know, so that for within the next 6 years [words indistinct] when you go to the polls, you go to the poll knowing what you are going to vote for. [end recording] [passage omitted]

NIGERIA

Ukiwe Discusses Moscow Talks; Returns to Lagos

AB211150 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] The chief of general staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, says the outcome of the talks in Moscow with Soviet officials exceeded the expectations of the Nigerian delegation. In an interview with newsmen before leaving the Soviet capital, Commodore Ukiwe described the tour as very successful. Correspondent Clement Akintomide has more details.

[Begin recording] [Akintomide] The chief of General Staff said his discussions with the first deputy prime minister, Ivan Arkhipov, the prime minister, Nikolay Ryzhkov, and the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Andre Gromyko, were very cordial and all of them were very receptive. He said the talks were not only on the rescheduling of the Ajaokuta steel project. The Nigerian delegation, Commodore Ukiwe said, appealed to and got more an assurance of the Soviet Government of continued maximum support for the liberation movements in southern Africa. He stated that the delegation also reemphasized the importance of the economic relations between the two countries. The Soviets expressed a more improved economic and industrial ties. Commodore Ukiwe said the negotiations did not include the determination of the exact amount to be spent on the second phase of the steel mill.

[Ukiwe] What we have come to do was to obtain the agreement of the Government and people of the Soviet Union to [word indistinct] with the objectives of the taking off of the Ajaokuta steel mill. We also invited them to work for the [passage indistinct].

[Akintomide] The chief of General Staff said that the purpose of the protocol of agreement signed after the talks was to shift the completion date of the fourth phase to 1989. He stated that the Italian company that got the consultancy for the design of the rail links between Ajaokuta and Etakpe, the site of the iron ore deposit, was making good progress and that after the completion of the assignment, the government would consider the issue of awarding the contract for the building of the rail lines. Commodore Ukiwe revealed that the Soviet Government had assured interest in the rail project. On the issue of manpower training, he said this was one of the issues discussed at the meeting because there was no way a nation would spend billions of naira to erect such a complex only to rely on foreigners to run them. Asked about his impressions of the Soviet Union the chief of General Staff said: It is impressive, I am quite satisfied of all that I have seen of Moscow. [end recording]

Babangida Opens Conference on Satellite Communication

AB211735 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] The Federal Government plans to evolve a program of expansion and modernization for the country's telecommunication system. This will involve more telephone exchanges in urban and rural areas. In addition, data systems are being provided to improve the reliability of transmission routes. President Ibrahim Babangida stated this in Lagos today while declaring open a 3-day seminar on satellite communication systems in Nigeria. He said the country's telecommunication system was unreliable and did not meet the present demand. According to him, the choice is now between the terrestrial transmission and satellite communication system. President Babangida pointed out that each of the systems had its merits and demerits and urged the participants to take into consideration the economic position of the country in recommending a system for it.

Lagos on Implications of Edinburgh Games Boycott

AB211102 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Alex Eke Inyianwu commentary]

[Text] When Nigeria became the first member of the Commonwealth to pull out of the Edinburgh games, the impression from outside the continent was that Nigeria's action could only influence other African members of the organization. This line of thought predicated on the erroneous and narrow belief that the very fundamental issue raised by the policy of apartheid was pure and simply an African affair. In their speculation therefore, even if all African members of the Commonwealth boycotted the games it would not be anything out of the ordinary. The first reason was that African countries had in the past boycotted an international sporting competition en mass. Secondly, such an action would be limited to a particular geographical region of the world. However, all these speculations have now been punctured by the realities that are now facing the apologists of the British Government's position on the issue of sanctions against South Africa.

The boycott of the Commonwealth games in Edinburgh has increased in geographical spread to some other continents where Britain once held sway as the imperial lord. Malaysia, and Asian country, was the first non-African country to keep her sportsmen and women out of Edinburgh; Bahamas, a Caribbean state, has equally pulled out of the games. Making public its action, Bahamas said it was in form by [as heard] Britain's refusal to impose economic sanctions against South Africa. Justifying its position, Papua New Guinea said Britain's stand on South Africa threatened the existence of the Commonwealth. By simple logic therefore, any action, no matter how unpleasant, that would express her anger over Britain's policy position on South Africa should be embarked upon as a matter of national priority.

India's position so far is of great significance. The government of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has directed the Indian contingent not to proceed to Edinburgh, the venue of the Commonwealth games yet. This is no mean directive. Even if India finally decides to participate in the games, the point would have been made. For one thing, India is the largest country in the Commonwealth. Again, she is the leader of the Nonaligned Movement. In fact, democratic forces in that country favor an Indian boycott of the games. These are pointers to the fact that the threats to the continued existence of the Commonwealth are today real. For, they are bound to leave in their trail, a body that has lost its vision and feelings of fellowship. All may not yet be lost. The ball is in the court of Britain. The Commonwealth, as a multinational but fraternal organization, has endured for decades. Previous British heads of government have piloted its success without rancor, but at no time was its future so shrouded with uncertainity as today. If Britain cherishes democratic ideals, freedowm, and equality of man worldwide, it should cast its lot with the moral majority as far as the situation in South Africa at present is concerned.

Former Commonwealth secretary general, Arnold Smith, once noted that the organization at a point in time was a very small and homogenous group of nations of mainly European origin. He also added that the Commonwealth today (?typifies) a cross-section of mankind and its problems. This is a statement of facts; problems have become an integral part of human society. But great leaders have a way of making supposedly big problems looking ordinary. The attainment of nationhood by many former colonial states has changed the character of the Commonwealth. This is a new reality Britain ought to realize.

SENEGAL

Malian Minister Delivers Message to Diouf; Comments

AB212259 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Lieutenant Colonel Abdourahmane Maiga, the Malian minister of territorial administration, was received before noon by the head of state. He delivered a message from President Moussa Traore to President Abdou Diouf.

At the end of the audience, he told (Guy Gandour), our reporter, about the discussions held with the head of state:

[Begin Maiga recording] I delivered a message from President Moussa Traore to his brother and friend, President Abdou Diouf. This message is related to the strengthening, as you may have guessed, of the relations of friendship and fraternity which have never failed to link Mali and Senegal. This message is therefore to strengthen, if need be, the relations between our countries within the framework of a more efficient policy of rapprochement of African (?politics). We reviewed the current African issues and we think that President Abdou Diouf will attend the forthcoming OAU summit with all the data he needs. [passage omitted] [end recording]

SIERRA LEONE

AFP Reports Wave of Post-Election Violence

AB211344 Paris AFP in French 1309 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Freetown, 21 Jul (AFP) — Fifteen persons were arrested in Kono, 475 km from Freetown, while the regional headquarters of the APC [All People's Congress], the only party in Sierra Leone, was burnt down during a wave of violence which has been going on in the east and south of the country since the general elections of 30 May 1986.

According to reports reaching Freetown on Monday, supporters of Deputy Speaker of Parliament Sahr Gborie, winner in the recent elections, violently clashed with supporters of the former holder of that post, John Kamanda, former minister of health. The two rival groups wanted to hold rallies on Thursday in Kono.

Among the 15 persons arrested is Sahr Torto former regional propaganda secretary. Security forces also had to intervene in Kailahun (east of the country) to separate supporters of Jusu Ngobeh, winner in the last elections and those of Patric Foya, who was beaten.

Sierra Leonean President Joseph Momoh, at a rally held over the weekend in Pujehun (307 km from Freetown in the south), criticized the wave of violence. Serious disturbances broke out in several regions of Sierra Leone since the general elections for which all the candidates had the blessing of the only party, APC, and which was marked by the defeat of a large number of incumbent parliamentarians.

ANGOLA

People's Assembly To Convene 11-13 August

MB180829 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] The People's Assembly will convene 11-13 August by order of Angolan President Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The People's Assembly will analyze, among other issues, the report on the 1985 state budget and its implementation and a motion regulating the appointment of provincial commissars. The participants will also debate the composition of the standing commission of the People's Assembly, the election of coordinators to the labor committees in the People's Assembly, the latest developments in Angola's military situation, the renewal of mandates of deputies in the People's Assembly and in the provincial people's assemblies, the ratification of Angola's membership in the Lome III Convention, and the law on health regulations in our country.

Committees To Defend Luanda Railways To Be Formed

MB220711 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Committees to defend and protect the Luanda Railways will be created soon for the railroad between the Provinces of Cuanza Norte and Malange. This was decided in a recent meeting of the 9th military region in Ndalatando.

They will be municipal committees of a political nature which will include senior officials of the party, government, and defense and security forces, as well as officials of the party youth wing and vigilance brigades. This measure was announced by Lieutenant Colonel Joao Ernesto dos Santos, head of the 9th region military council, which includes the Provinces of Cuanza Norte and Malange. The announcement was made during an interview at the end of the meeting. This measure comes as a result of the need to end or at least reduce, current train traffic difficuLties between Malange and Cuanza Norte due to instability in the region.

KUP Reports Latest Anti-MPLA Combat Operations

10 MPLA Fatalities

MB200636 (Clandestine) KUP in English
to Southern and Central Africa
0600 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 20 Jul (KUP] — One MPLA soldier was captured, ten others shot dead and twenty-four weapons and a variety of military hardware as well as uniforms seized when UNITA forces attacked simultaneously MPLA's 3rd Brigade between Gabela and Sumbe and a control post at Kalongold in Cuanza Sul Province. The report adds that three military vehicles were also destroyed in the same attack on July 14th.

14 Troops Killed in Attack

MB190632 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese
to Southern and Central Africa
0600 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Free Land Of Angola, 19 Jul (KUP) — UNITA armed forces killed 14 MPLA troops and destroyed 7 military vehicles in an attack on the Malanje-Calucinga road last Wednesday. The UNITA operations office added that one radio transmitter and four automatic weapons were captured.

UNITA Takes Huambo Building

MB181256 (Clandestine) KUP in English
to Southern and Central Africa
0600 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 18 Jul (KUP) — UNITA forces special commando unit operating in the city of Huambo, last Friday attacked and extensively damaged a government military academy building named Escola de Officiais Superiores Gomes Spencer. Reports say that the panic-stricken MPLA soldiers retreated, abandoning the premises after neutralising their 14.5mm and other heavy artillery that defended the position by UNITA shelling [as received].

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Opens People's Assembly Session

MB211814 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] The People's Assembly convened in Maputo today.

Ratifying the People's Assembly Standing Commission's laws, changing the country's territorial divisions, reviewing past People's Assembly actions, the holding of the second general elections, and hearing a government report to the People's Assembly are the main issues to be discussed in this 15th session of the People's Assembly, which began in the capital this morning.

In his opening speech, President Samora Machel said that this is the last session of the first legislature of the People's Assembly, which was elected 9 years ago. President Samora Machel said that during these past 9 years, deputies from various parts of the country made this assembly the supreme organ of people's power.

The president of the Republic stated that this session takes place after the fifth session of the Frelimo party Central Committee, which was elected during the fourth congress of the Frelimo party, which assessed the country's development and the complexity of organs guiding the state.

The Central Committee outlined a process to reduce the concentration of senior officials' tasks at various levels, both in the party and in the government. He said that the Central Committee specifically recommended that the president of the Republic not accumulate some of the posts which he held. Thus, he said, the head of state could give greater attention to leading the party and the defense and security forces. In this context, the president of the Republic must directly address the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers.

On the forthcoming general elections, Samora Machel said that they amount to fundamental revitalization of the supreme organs of the state power.

Immediately after the opening speech, Deputy Jorge Rebelo, member of the Frelimo party Political Bureau, presented the Central Committee's proposal on change to the Republic's constitution and the creation of the posts of chairman of the People's Assembly and prime minister.

Deputy Salomao Munguambe proposed the implementation of a working committee to amend the constitution with Jose Oscar Monteiro president and Rui Baltazar secretary.

After Munguambe's speech, other deputies presented proposals for the ratification of the laws of the People's Assembly Standing Commission, Amendments to estate and mining laws, and proposals regarding the creation of an organ to be called the national institute for legal assistance.

At the moment, as we make this report, a proposal is being presented regarding the alteration of the country's territorial division.

Activities Continue

MB210629 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] The 15th session of the People's Assembly continued in Maputo this afternoon with the presentation of two reports. The first report dealt with the activities of the people's assemblies during the 1984-86 period and the second report was from the National Commission of Elections dealing with the preparations for the second general elections in Mozambique.

The report on the activities of the organs of state power says that in Mozambique the people's assemblies are a reality, a live reality, of the exercise of people's power. This is a great gain for the Mozambican people, according to the report presented by Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of the People's Assembly Standing Commission. While acknowledging that all of the 12 city asemblies elected in 1980 and all provincial assemblies elected in 1977 are functioning and that their role has been improving, the report from the People's Assembly Standing Commission says, however, that a large number of the assemblies are functioning irregularly and with great difficulties due to destabilization caused by the armed bandits, thus making it almost impossible for the deputies to meet with the required quorum.

At one stage, the report points out, quote: Despite this difficult situation, which has been worsened in many regions by the drought that hit the country, the deputies remain firm and loyal in their task as representatives of the people. Their role is evident in the manner in which they organize the people even in the neighboring countries where they have sought refuge. There are deputies who continue to display high morale and patriotism despite living in areas totally affected by the armed bandits. This is expressed in particular throughout the military operations carried out by our Armed Forces, during which the deputies provide the Armed Forces with valuable information which in most cases result in the destruction of armed bandit hideouts. In view of their involvement in the revolutionary tasks, many deputies have fallen victims to the armed bandits and paid with their own lives for their unselfish dedication to the cause of the people and the revolution. In most cases, the normal operation of several people's assemblies at the local level is possible thanks to the active participation of the deputies, notwithstanding the difficulties they face, thus ensuring the exercise of people's power in a coordinated ank unitary manner in accordance with the principles of democratic centralism, unquote.

Among the main reasons for the nonfunctioning or irregular functioning of the assemblies at the local level, the People's Assembly Standing Commission points to the activities of armed banditry, the transfer of deputies, the lack of leadership support and supervision of lower echelon assemblies, the absence of an organized system whereby the deputies give an account of their role, the uncertainty about the role of the assemblies, the poor education of some of the assemblies' chairmen, the lack of equipment and installations, the drought, and so on.

The deputies of the People's Assembly are assessing the report from the People's Assembly Standing Commission on the activities of the people's assemblies and the report from the National Commission of Elections presented by Marcelino dos Santos and Rui Baltazar, respectively.

11 'Armed Bandits' Reported Killed in Guro

MB210936 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0900 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] According to our Chimoio correspondent, quoting the Manica provincial military command, 11 armed bandits were killed by the FPLM forces in Guro district. These criminals were killed during a search and destroy operation against a camp where our Armed Forces captured an assortment of war materiel and 68 kg of narcotics and recovered goods stolen from the people.

87 'Terrorists' Die in Maputo

MB201158 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] The Mozambican Armed Forces killed 87 of South Africa's MNR terrorists in Maputo Province in southern Mozambique in the first 2 weeks of this month. In a communique issued yesterday, the provincial military command says some of the casualties were inflicted when the Army attacked and destroyed four terrorist camps in Magude and Manhica districts of Maputo Province. Weapons and ammunition were captured and some people who were being held prisoner by the terrorists were freed. The communique says the terrorists have now broken up into small groups in the area, but the communique warned that there are still terrorists active in the area and says they are dangerous. They have been attacking villages and murdering defenseless civilians.

77 'Bandits' Killed May, June

MB171240 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Units of the Mozambican Army have killed at least 77 bandits of South Africa's MNR terrorist gang during operations in northern and southern Mozambique. The terrorists died in May and June in southern Inhambane Province and in the northern Province of Nampula.

Seventeen of the terrorists were killed when the Army attacked and destroyed a bandit camp last month in Inharrime district, Inhambane Province. The rest of the bandits were killed in May and June during operations and clashes in Nampula Province.

The bandits were repulsed in attacks on several towns during which they killed at least 10 civilians, including a child, and wounded scores of other people. The Army managed to free nearly 1,400 people who had been forced to live under terrorist control in Nampula province. In some attacks, the South African-backed terrorists attacked peoples' homes and a secondary school.

NAMIBIA

SWATF Chief Reveals Force Planning Program

MB190939 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0915 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] The general commanding the SWATF, Major General George Meiring, says a master plan is being drafted to determine what the composition and size of the force should be. Interviewed in Windhoek, Gen Meiring said that the plan was essential, because the force could not expand haphazardly. Earlier it was reported that there had been a 60 percent increase in the number of troops deployed in the operational area since the formation of the territory force 5 years ago.

Whites Affirm Readiness To Assist Education

MB171549 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The administration for whites in South-West Africa has reaffirmed its readiness to assist other administrations, as far as possible, with the provision of educational facilities. The chairman of the white executive committee, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said as far as the making available of educational facilities by his administration is concerned, the position remains that negotiations have to be entered into with the with the parent communities involved before a decision can be taken.

SOUTH AFRICA

'Large Number' of ANC 'Terrorists' Arrested

MB221358 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1357 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 22, SAPA — A large number of ANC terrorists have been arrested and a large quantity of Russian arms, ammunition and explosives seized in the Durban area, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange have announced.

The arrests and confiscations are related to the following incidents of terror which have occurred in Durban and vicinity during the last few months, a statement released by the minister said.

" — A) An explosion at an electrical sub-station in Jacobs on 21 March.
" — B) The removal by force, of Gordon Webster, an ANC terrorist, from the Edendale Hospital, on 4 May. One person was killed and five injured during this attack.
" — C) The placing of a large quantity of explosives of Russian manufacture on the fourth level of the Pine Parcade, Pine Street, Durban, on May 23. The explosives were rendered safe by members of the South African Police security branch before they exploded.
" — D) The car bomb which exploded in front of the Parade Hotel, Durba, on June 14, Killing three people and injuring ninety-six.
" — E) An explosion at the West Side Building on the corner of West Street and Brickhill Drive, Durban, on June 21.
" — F) An explosion which damaged a storage tank at industrial oil processors, Jacobs, on June 22.
" — G) The explosions which damaged an oil pipeline in Jacobs on June 22, causing serious pollution.
" — H) An explosion at a water pipeline, between Durban and Westville, on June 30; and
" — I) Handgrenade attacks on civilian dwellings in a Durban suburb, resulting in serious injuries to some of the occupants.

"The arms and explosives which were seized, in among other places a Durban suburb, include: Russian AK-47 rifles, a Russian RPG-7 rocket launcher and projectiles, Russian landmines, Russian limpet mines and handgrenades.

"The Durban security branch, assisted by other security branch and CID [Criminal Investigation Division] members, made this important breakthrough after intensive investigation.

"Information obtained during interrogation of persons held in terms of the emergency regulations proved invaluable during the investigation. Further arrests may follow. Ten people have already appeared in court following a spate of terrorist attacks in Port Natal during 1985 and an ANC terrorist was sentenced to death five times for his part in the Amanzimtoti bomb incident on December 22, 1985, which killed 5 people and injured 43.

"I would like to congratulate the South African Police members concerned on the excellent detective work they have done," the minister ended his statement.

Le Grange Denies 'Shoot Enough Blacks' Quote

MB220820 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0819 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 22, SAPA — A report alleging that the minister of law and order, Mr Louis Le Grange, told former Australian premier, Mr Malcolm Fraser, that the security forces could end the unrest situation in South Africa "if they shoot enough blacks" was, if he was quoted correctly, "an infamous lie," Mr le Grange said today.

Mr le Grange was reacting to a report from Washington in which Mr Fraser, chairman of the Eminent Persons [EPG] Group that visited South Africa recently was quoted as saying that "ministers have told us that if they shoot enough blacks they can get rid of the violence and restore their kind of normalcy and it was instrumental that it was the minister of law and order who made that comment to us."

Mr le Grange said in Pretoria today, "If Fraser has been quoted correctly, the statement is an infamous lie."

"I held a discussion with Mr Fraser in the presence of other members of the EP Group in which I made just the opposite statement to them, namely that the solution to South Africa's problems did not lie in violence and the shooting of blacks but rather in political solutions. I've repeatedly stated this point of view in public in the past. The report of the EPG which has already been fully published makes no mention of this false allegation of Mr Fraser and I regret that such a message has been issued to the world."

UDF Refuses Howe Meeting, Issues Protest

MB212014 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2004 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 21, SAPA — The United Democratic Front [UDF] today slammed the European Community's peace mission to South Africa and said it would not meet the British Foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, when he visits on Wednesday [23 Jul]. In a protest memorandum to the British and European Community [EC] governments, delivered to the EC nations embassies today, the UDF noted "with total disapproval the decision of the European government's to sponsor yet another mission to South Africa."

It accused the EC governments of choosing to "placate" the SA Government. "We interpret this act as tacitly supportive of the Pretoria government," it said.

The statement continued: "Today when thousands of leaders and activists of the democratic movement are in jail, detention or in hiding, who is sir Geoffrey going to talk to? We must make it absolutely clear that no representative of the UDF is going to meet Sir Geoffrey."

The UDF said the SA Government had made its position "abundantly clear to the people of the world" in recent months and accused it of "deliberately sabotaging the Eminent Persons Group mission" and destroying "yet another opportunity to negotiate and peacefully usher in a democratic South Africa."

The government was determined to "defy the world and go it alone." In the circumstances, the only conclusion any "reasonable party can arrive at is that the Nationalist government and its allies are not interested in peaceful change or meaningful negotiations."

The UDF accused the European Community and, in particular, the British and West German governments, "together with their principal ally, the U.S." of failing to address the central issues, namely the "openly declared intransigence" of the SA Government and the "demands of the people of South Africa." The Howe mission, according to the memorandum, would "merely give the Nationalist government a new lease of life." The mission would fail, unless the SA Government, among other things, released all political prisoners, unbanned the ANC and other political organisations and scrapped all security and discriminatory legislation.

European Parliament Group Denied Mandela Meeting

MB220736 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0729 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Durban, July 22, SAPA — The European Parliament's four-member fact-finding mission in South Africa have been twice refused permission to meet imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela, but were due to meet the KwaZulu chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, in Ulundi today. The mission arrived in Durban last night and left for Ulundi early today to discuss various issues as well as the international disinvestment and sanctions threats facing South Africa. The mission is made up of Mr Anthony Simpson and Mr Richard Simmonds, both British; Mr Guy Guermeur of France and Mr Luc Beyer of Rike of Belgium. Mr Simpson said the mission was very keen to listen to the views of Chief Buthelezi, especially on the sanctions issued.

Further Reportage on Tutu-Botha Meeting

Botha: Emergency Working

MB211509 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1506 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 21, SAPA — Bishop Desmond Tutu was told during his meeting today with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, that it was expected of him "as a South African" to reject sanctions and foreign intervention in the country's affairs .

Commenting in a statement on this morning's meeting in Pretoria today, Mr Botha also said Bishop Tutu represented only a segment of the churches in South Africa. All churches in the country should come together and find a unified view on both religious and non-religious matters "so that the Christian church in South Africa can as far as possible be seen to be speaking with a single voice."

"Unless and before they do so, the views expressed by individual church spokesman cannot be regarded as more than just a reflection of a part of the diversity." Mr Botha described the discussions with Bishop Tutu as candid and relaxed."

When he called upon the churches to have dialogue among themselves, Mr Botha said: "I am thinking, for example, of the more representative churches who are really accommodating millons of Christians in South Africa.

"Only after all the churches have articulated a considered opinion on the many facets of our national life, should they approach the government with a position which can be interpreted as the voice of the Christian church."

Mr Botha confirmed Bishop Tutu's earlier statement that the state of emergency, and detainees held in terms of it, as well as the black education situation were discussed. He had told the bishop that the imposition of the present emergency, as the last one had been, was the result of unrest and not a cause of it.

"When the previous state of emergency was lifted in March this year, a new wave of violence flared up and started to escalate.

"The re-imposition of the state of emergency on June 12 brought about an improved national situation."

"During my discussions with Bishop Tutu, various issues were raised, including the national situation and the state of emergency, the situation with regard to education, the role and position of church leaders and church members, and their role in the debate over sanctions against South Africa.

"I told Bishop Tutu that I expect it of him as a South African to take a stand rejecting the imposition of sanctions, and that I expect it from him to stand up against foreign intervention in the affairs of our country."

On the state of emergency, Mr Botha said that from May 12 to June 11 this year, a day before its imposition, there was a total of 2459 incidents of all kinds, but that from June 12 to yesterday these had declined to 1,465 incidents.

A greater general sense of safety and security had returned to black townships.

Attempts to intimidate black consumers into enforced consumer boycotts were scaled down, the planned mass disruption of June 16 has not occurred, "and an atmosphere of greater calm prevailed throughout the country."

Furthermore, there had been a noticeable upswing in financial and economic faith in South Africa, as the business community supported stronger security action against lawlessness.

"The negative effect of the media who were bent on exploiting unrest for the sake of sensationalism was largely neutralised."

Mr Botha said he had pointed out to Bishop Tutu that the churches and their clergymen shared the moral responsibility to assist in trying to normalise the national situation of unrest.

"Their message should be the true Christian message, and not politically coloured messages such as the theology of revolution and liberation, which in fact subtly encourages violence by means of veiled incitement."

The responsibility for finding solutions to terminate the present instability in the black communities rested with all responsible South Africans, and knowledge of the underlying causes of violence, and the instigators of violence, brutal murder and terrorism was a prerequisite.

"We cannot discount the role of the S.A. Communist Party and the African National Congress alliance with its anti-Christian orientation. These elements and their cohorts in the townships should be addressed primarily as part of the process to have the state of emergency lifted," Mr Botha said.

At present, there were states of emergency in countries such as Zimbabwe, Zambia, India, and others, for the very same reason one had been declared in South Africa. This was to secure a situation of peace and stability , and in the countries mentioned, the states of emergency were not lifted "because the situation does not lend itself thereto."

On the education situation, Mr Botha said that before the state of emergency, pupils had been forced against their will to stay away from school, or had been forced to undergo so-called "people's education" which was nothing but a slogan for revolutionary indoctrination.

There had also been innumerable cases of intimidation, vandalism, hooliganism and arson. Principals had been threatened, teachers searched by thugs, and pupils were chased out of classrooms which were then burnt.

"Viewed responsibly, the crisis in education has abated since the imposition of the state of emergency, and this fact is proved, among others, by the great increase in the turnout at black schools countrywide," he said.

As far as education was concerned, it was important that everyone indcluding the clergy, realised a sound education was the key to the future. Pupils who were incited to stay away from schools or forced to undergo sham education would be the ones to suffer in future.

On steps taken by the authorities in terms of the state of emergency against certain clergymen, Mr Botha said he had pointed out to Bishop Tutu that freedom of religion and belief was one of the basic principles of South African society.

"But this freedom should not be used to work against the message of Christ and against the spirit of the Christian Church. I undertook at his request to have certain individual cases again properly considered."

Mr Botha said it was a well-known and documented fact that revolutionaries in South Africa, as elsewhere in the world, had at times downed the cloth to shield the eyes of the world from the fact they did not serve Christ, but the cause of evil.

"Responsible church leaders have the task to seek out these prophets of evil."

The state did not act against church leaders and church members as such, but certain steps were taken against lawless elements who promoted violence and terror.

"Those who are sincere in the preaching of the true gospel of Christ need not fear any action against them," Mr Botha said.

Tutu: Emergency Is 'Aspirin'

MB211710 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1545 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The state president and Bishop Desmond Tutu have held intensive discussions on a wide-range of issues affecting South Africa's internal situation. [passage omitted] The talks between Mr Botha and Bishop Tutu were held in Pretoria and lasted for close on 2 hours. At a news conference afterwards, the bishop said he had come to the meeting to discuss the state of emergency and the security situation, the crisis in black education, and the harassment of churchmen.

[Begin Tutu Video] We agreed on some things like, I mean that we are Christians, and we would like to see our country reach a position of stability, prosperity, and all those admirable attributes. I put what I think is a (pretty standard theme) that the state of emergency does not help to solve the situation. It may bring relief, but it is like an aspirin to a toothache — you don't really deal with the fundamental problems, and that really we ought to get to the nub of the issue and call as always for the lifting of the state of emergency, withdrawal of the troops, and release of political prisoners and detainees and unbanning of political organizations. [end video]

State Radio Criticizes Commonwealth Games Boycott

MB220518 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Station commentary: "The Games Boycotters"]

[Text] In the drama now being played out in the Commonwealth the element of farce is so predominant that for the moment it altogether overshadows the seriousness of the issue for some of the members.

But that aspect will undoubtedly come increasingly to the fore.

As the sanctions campaigners make headway they will have to face up, as other activists in international politics have had to do before them, to the double-edged nature of the sword they wish to wield.

Right now it is the absurdities that are in the limelight.

While Zola Budd and Annette Cowley are exeplled from the Commonwealth Games — on a technicality but in fact because of their South African extraction — other participants who have never even set foot in the countries they are to represent are welcomed in Edinburgh. And in spite of the hopes expressed by the chairman of the games federation after the expulsions, it turns out that they were not enought to bring the boycotters back.

The boycotters make no bones about the fact that they are engaged in political blackmail, with the games and perhaps the Commonweath itself as their hostage. The games are merely their instrument for forcing a change in British Government policy, a means for coercing Mrs Margaret Thatcher into supporting sanctions against South Africa — whether or not her government believes that to be in the interests of Britain and southern Africa.

But then, the boycotters themselves are evidently sublimely indifferent to considerations of national interest, the foundation of any rational foreign policy.

Much more important, to judge by the way the original boycott trickle has grown to a stampede, is the need to demonstrate Third World solidarity — cost what that might.

Hence the spectacle of Lesotho, of all countries, joining the boycott group. Not only is that country utterly dependent on South Africa for its people's livelihood, its own government has said more than once that sanctions against South Africa would have disastrous consequences for it.

But there are other governments too for whom being part of the group is apparently more important than the welfare of their own people. A week ago Prime Minister Mugabe of Zimbabwe was warning governments to consider seriously whether endangering the Commonwealth was in their interests. By the weekend he also had joined the sanctions bandwagon.

The Indian Government was openly admitting from the start that its decision on the Commonwealth games — its policy on an alliance from which it has derived substantial benefits for 4 decades — would depend on what the others decided.

There is a widely held view that the impoverished Third World countries tend to be more extravagant in their international behaviour because their people have little to lose if they themselves suffer from their actions. That is as may be. What is certain is that many expect, as a matter of right, that the developed world must bail them out when that happens. Mr Mugabe has said as much, when asked about the detrimental effects for Zimbabwe if his demand for sanctions against South Africa should be met. That assumption will be put to the test, if the two dozen countries boycotting the Commonwealth Games achieve their aims.

Police Investigating Boesak Teargas Incident

MB211617 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1612 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 21, SAPA — Police are investigating the alleged lobbing of a teargas canister into the car of Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, yesterday, a Bureau for Information spokeswoman said at the Bureau's regular briefing in Pretoria today.

Mrs Ronelle Henning said however: "We have the assurance of police that no teargas canisters were purposely thrown at the vehicle." Police fired teargas at people leaving the Holy Trinity Church in Elsies River at 6pm yesterday when they stoned police, Mrs Henning said. Police went to the church after they "received information" at 4pm that an illegal gathering was being held, she said.

"Upon investigation and after hearing certain statements a Capt van Schalkwyk requested to talk to Dr Boesak," Mrs Henning said.

"Dr Boesak however refused and Capt van Schalkwyk left the building. "Two policemen in field dress remained in the church. At this stage there were about 200 people inside the church and another 200 outside."

About 6pm the people attending left the building and started to throw stones at the police, Mrs Henning said.

A member of the police was hit against the head and received treatment at a hospital. Two SAP vehicles were also damaged. The police fired tearsmoke in order to disperse the group. No one was arrested, she said.

Dr Boesak said after the incident that an interdenominational service had been held in support of an solidarity with the families of detainees.

Trade Union Delegation Urges Commonwealth Sanctions

MB210614 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1641 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Johannesburg, July 20, SAPA — An international delegation of trade union leaders said today it would call on the Commonwealth summit meeting in London next month "to unite around a meaningful programme of action."

At a press conference in Johannesburg a 12-man delegation from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) said it had "overwhelming evidence" of a willingness by the victims of apartheid to endure further suffering in the interests of achieving the transformation needed in their society.

Mr John Vanderveken, ICFTU head and the leader of the delegation, said the group had during their three-day visit often heard pleas for hard-hitting sanctions against South Africa. Mr Norman Willis, the general-secretary of Britain's Trade Unions Council [TUC) quoted one of the people he had spoken to as saying that those who will suffer have the right to decide how they will do so.

The delegation said it had met trade unionists, community leaders, businessmen and religious leaders since its arrival on Friday. It is due to meet the minister of manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, tomorrow and had requested a meeting with the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, but no reply had so far been received. Other requests to the minister of law and order and the commissioner of police to visit detained trade union leaders had also received no reply.

The delegation's statement said that no solution to South Africa's problems can be found that excludes the growing influence of the trade union movement "as a vital and vigorous force for peaceful change" in South Africa. Mr Vanderveken said the Anglican archbishop-elect of Cape Town, Bishop Desmond Tutu, had told him the trade union movement was the "cutting edge for change" in this country. [passage omitted]

The statement said that despite the brevity of the delegation's stay it has no doubt it received a comprehensive and authoritative account of the "grim realities" facing the trade union movement. The group said it knew of 269 trade union detainees.

"It is absolutely clear that the trade union ideal is firmly embedded in South African life ... collective, democratic organisations remain an irreplaceable vehicle for the pursuit of the interests of working people — a fact understood and accepted by South African employers and their organisations," the statement added.

Three members of the delegation are due to leave South Africa tonight and the rest of the group are due to leave tomorrow and on Tuesday.

KwaNdebele Minister: Unrest Situation 'Alarming'

MB181634 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1633 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg , July 18, SAPA — Urgent steps are being taken to stabilise the unrest situation in KwaNdebele, the KwaNdebele minister of citizen liaison and information, Mr F Mahlangu, said in a statement today. Mr Mahlangu said the consequences of the present situation in KwaNdebele were alarming. Large-scale intimidation, directed at civil servants, had to a certain extent succeeded in disrupting daily services.

"As a result of the present wave of intimidation some development projects cannot be started, completed or maintained.

"Some people are even experiencing difficulty in travelling freely to clinics and shops, although everything is being done to keep the clinics in good working order," the statement said.

Allegations that these institutions were affected by the intimidation were not true: The call to stayaway specifically excluded the medical profession.

"In many cases, the present unrest situation is exploited by criminal elements. These people have given proof of this as special delivery vehicles are stopped, plundered and then set alight," Mr Mahlangu says.

"Recently a trailer carrying four very fine horses was stopped, the driver was forced out and the vehicle set alight. Had the police not arrived timely at the scene, the horses would have burned to death.

"In a pamphlet distributed in KwaNdebele recently the authors said they were not criminals or murderers. They are also demanding the resignation of the present government. But, if people demonstrate their opposition in an intimidatory or violent manner, what guarantee can these people give to their followers that this violence will not continue in our day-to-day lives," the statement said.

Soweto Rent Deadline Passes; Evictions Prepared

MB211337 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1200 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Today is the deadline for rent defaulters in Soweto to pay up or face eviction. Soweto's town clerk says council will start processing receipts and those people who have not paid their rent will receive notices giving them 7 days to pay. if they fail to do so, eviction orders will be served on them.

The council is setting up two offices in central Johannesburg to accept payments to prevent residents from intimidation in the township. The boycott has slashed the council's income from 9 million to 2.5 million rands in June.

Meanwhile, it is reported hundreds of pamphlets urging residents to continue their opposition to paying rent were dropped on the Pretoria township of Mamelodi at the weekend. The pamphlets, written by an anonymous person or organization, told residents to continue their rent boycott until certain demands were met. In terms of the emergency, some of the contents of the pamphlets cannot be revealed.

TV's 'Network' Considers Power Devolution Plans

MB201010 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1900 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Discussion with Leon Louw, director of the Free Market Foundation; Dennis Becket, editor of *Frontline* magazine; and Roelf Botha, architect; moderated by John Bishop and Shirley Veal and interview with KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi in Durban by John Bishop on the "Network" program — live with video recorded inserts]

[Excerpts] [Veal] Last week, the KwaZulu indaba accepted a bill of rights for the region. Now the KwaNatal option is only one of several plans involving devolution in some form for a future South Africa. The government has accepted the need for power sharing, without one group dominating the other, as well as the principle of devolution. For some time now, South Africa has been torn between growing black political aspiration on the one hand, and white fears and right-wing mobilization on the other. Can devolution resolve polarization between different aspiring nationalisms? [passage omitted]

[Begin video] In his publication, Leon Louw of the Free Market Foundation asserts that an extreme form of devolution would be sufficient to realize this.

[Louw] The fundamental first point is that, whatever the future is going to be, it has to be one to be acceptable and saleable to the majority of South Africans — most of them are black — and to the international community, that does not have any ethnicity of race at all. It has to be a color blind, race-free constitutional arrangement. Now, that seems scary to some people and that is so simply because most people do not understand democracy. And if you have a genuine, typical democracy, it has all the necessary checks and balances, limitation, on the central power of government that are needed to give individuals and groups security. It is only fears by mostly whites and many blacks, when democracy is misunderstood. Most people think democracy means so-called crude democracy, which is just a winner-takes-all, but democracy was invented precisely to avoid that. Democracy was invented in order to put limits and checks and balances on whoever governs, majorities or minorities, to protect individuals, and the most democratic system I know of in the world is the Swiss system. And we recommend an adaptation of the Swiss system for South Africa, where there is such a lot of decentralization of power and limitation of central government power, that no one ever knows or cares who the Swiss president or prime minister is, or when the last election was. And so, in South Africa, regardless of race — it is not because of race that one recommends it, it is simply because it is the best form of democracy that entails all the protection that one needs — we recommend the cantonization along Swiss lines.

[Veal] Devolution to local unit is also the basis of a proposed model by *Frontline* editor, Dennis Becket.

[Becket] To me, there are two fundamentals in South Africa. White fear is one, and the demand for equal citizenship is the other. And I believe that if you are to make sense of South Africa, you have to reconcile those two, because they are both perfectly natural phenomena, and you have to find some way of fulfilling both at the same time. How do we do this, as Leon has suggested, through a democracy? To my mind we have a particularly large problem, and we need a particularly comprehensive democratic structure to answer this. So, my argument will differ from his, in the sense that I want to see a much fuller and broader democratic interaction, with full range of powers, local, regional, and national.

[Veal] Prof Roelf Botha, a Pretoria architect, proposes a decentralized structure that includes specific institutions for group protection.

[Botha] I believe the key to a possible constitutional model for South Africa in future will lie in regionalization and decentralization, and I would therefore like to call my model a participation democracy, with both geographic and group components. Now, the geographic components are regional service councils, provincial councils, for the ten new provinces which I suggest, and a national parliament. The group component one can see at town councils, and houses for the main groups in each province. The formation, I believe, of these institutions will be based on a basic principle. That is, that the group-based institutions will be directly elected by the group, and the geographical institutions will be appointed by the group institutions on a basis of equal representation of the groups, or on a basis of voluntary association. On the third level, I think, this is already applied. The group-elected town councils, in fact, already now under the new dispensation appoint members to the regional services councils. And on the second level, the group-elected houses in the provinces, I believe, will then constitute the provincial councils and, eventually, likewise the parliament on the first level. And I am sure that most of these basic principles are already embodied in enunciations by many responsible leaders in South Africa on constitutional reform.

[Bishop] Professor Botha, just before we close with you, your regional structure, though, would include houses for the various race groups, would they not?

[Botha] I would suggest that in the 10 provinces, [as heard] houses would be created representing the main groups in every province, yes.

[Bishop] When you say groups, you mean whites, blacks, coloreds, Indians?

[Botha] Quite so.

[Bishop] Thank you for that. [end video] Well, now gentlemen, we are going to go on and have a discussion, a short one, a brief one, between the three of you, with me trying to keep the peace. Let us go back to you, Leon Louw. The canton system, would it have the free market economic thrust running through all the cantons) Would that be your ideal situation?

[Louw] No. I would like to see that being the case, because I think free markets are a high state of human freedom and prosperity and pace. But the canton system is specifically a political system, and different cantons can have different economic policies. You could have a Marxist canton, you could have a laissez-faire canton, you could have a mixed economy canton and, indeed, that is why I believe it is the solution, because you do not need one system. In fact the solution to South Africa is many solutions, where everyone's preferences will be accommodated.

[Bishop] Right. But because of the population structure of South Africa as it is today, would not blacks dominate in all these cantons? And where would there be a position in this country where, let us say, whites or Indians would dominate?

[Louw] I actually do not believe that it is important who does or does not dominate. The importance is to get rid of domination per se, regardless of who does it. And the idea of democracy is not so much who governs, but how to minimize the abuses and errors of government, how to bring about excellence in government. And the canton system is a system in which different governments have to compete with each other, and you have a demonstration effect, where everybody can see right nearby across a canton border what is working in other cantons. And by this demonstration effecting political competition, you get the best outcome, regardless of who governs. Now, this will be true whether whites or blacks govern, and it is true that most cantons, if not all, will have majorities of blacks, but whites will be able to — if they want to, if they think it is worth it, if they feel strongly about white separatism — to produce white separatist and white majority cantons by buying up the land, by disemploying or not employing black people, and so on, and so forth. So people will be able to indulge their racial preferences if they wanted to, but then they do so at their own cost. The state will have to be color blind.

[Bishop] Professor Botha, you have heard the two views, from Mr Louw and Mr Becket. Let us hear your comment.

[Botha] Yes, I would like to tie onto what Mr Louw refer to in the canton system. I would suggest that the present 9 development regions which we have, and are operative at the moment, would be an absolutely practical base to have the 10 new provinces as a basis for the political dispensation. [sentence as heard] And I believe that the same aims can be met if in the 10 provinces there is provision for the various groups and, as a matter of fact, they already exist, in the sense of the black governments, 10 black governments, and the three houses in Cape Town. And I believe that these institutions would direct their own affairs, but then not on a national level, but preferably, again, on a smaller decentralized regional basis. And that would obviously be the provinces. And that would be the real way of seeing that conflict is regulated, by providing the electorate of groups to elect their own representatives in a particular house. But the, indirectly, for those houses, then, either on the second level, to appoint members to the provincial councils and finally to parliament. And I think in this way conflict can be regulated.

[Bishop] Dennis Becket, your turn now. Look, there seems to be a certain unanimity as far as devolution is concerned. Indeed, you all say that the new South Africa should be devolved. But where do you thing you differ from, say, Professor Botha?

[Becket] I think I differ from both Mr Louw and Professor Botha, in that I am trying to find a way in which there is a final constitution, a more or less final constitutional set-up. The most basic and fundamental cause of conflict in South Africa is the demand for one single and equal South Africa. Now, it seems to me that no matter what interim steps you may take, no matter what sort of reforms there may be, and no matter what sort of constitutional systems you might set up to try and delay or forestall that or stave it off, well, the cause of conflict goes on, and circumstances, accordingly, are not (?smooth). Now, my argument is that, unless you can establish a final form, a more or less final form, of society, then in the first place, the conflict goes on. And in the second place, white resistance continues to grow, because there is always that assumption lying at the end of the line that there is more and more change to come, and more and more causes of fear. My argument is that with the comprehensive use of democracy you can fully reconcile white concern, minority concern with the fulfilment of a single, equal country.

[Bishop] Before we go back to you, Professor Botha, can I just make a point, and throw something into the melting pot here. It could be suggested that all your views are reallly, finally, utopian, that in this day and age you cannot get rid of the central government, you have to have a centralized army, police, courts, that if you did not have this, you would have a kind of Middle Ages with increased momentum, where border states would attack the weakest, or the strong would try and take over. There would be chaos, in fact. Professor Botha?

[Botha] No, I do not think that is a real issue. We can even apply the system which I have described to Natal. And in fact, the KwaNatal indaba, to my mind, already incorporates these basic principles. Let us look at the example in Natal. The geographic components in Natal would be the regional services councils, and the Natal Provincial Council. And they would be taking care of all matters of common concern. And they will be constituted by the group components, and we have them already. The KwaZulu legislative assembly will be the black house in Natal, with jurisdiction over all black affairs in Natal. the present House of Delegates in Cape Town, of course, I would suggested, should be transferred to Durban, to become the Indian house in Natal, and we need a new white house in Pietermaritzburg. And those would be the group-orientated bodies.

[Bishop] I must stop you there. Not much time. But what about the demarcation? Who would carry that out? And what about the real possibility of border wars? Leon Louw.

[Louw] Well, let me say immediately that what I propose is indeed a final constitutional model, and in indeed one that is entirely free of all overt and covert remains of aparthied in any form whatsoever, and is the most democratic system known in he world today. What Dennis is recommending is even more democratic a system, and I think that would be great. I would like it to be saleable. How you demark these units? I think what we can learn from Switzerland — that is the importance of Switzerland as it had the same problems to solve as we have including the poverty and including conflict of all kinds — is that the degree to which you can devolute is much greater than most people in South Africa presently realize. People are talking about going into 10 or 8 or 6 or a dozen units. That is not nearly enough. Switzerland is the size of Transkei, and has 27 cantons, each with its own autonomy over virtually all affairs. And the point is, we can go down to what we recommend, magistrates courts district. And the magisterial districts of South Africa are on average the same size of the Swiss cantons, which shows that they can and should work. [Bishop] Dennis Becket, would there not be chaos?

[Becket] On the contrary. The places where there is the least chaos is the places where there is the most full democracy. The fuller we make our democracy, the more chaos you cut out. Chaos comes when you try to have one central government running the show.

[Bishop] Three quick replies. There is a black majority in this country. These are the population facts of life. In your future devolved political solution, how would the other groups have a fair crack at government? Leon Louw.

[Louw] First by lots of devolution to local communities. Second by a bill of rights, which protects other groups from what they percieve to be a black threat.

[Bishop] Dennis Becket?

[Becket] The majority of the British population is so-called working class. Now, nobody talks about working class majority rule in Britain, because there is a reasonably effective democracy. And in a more effective democracy, I want to argue, the same principles apply more fully.

[Bishop] Professor Botha?

[Botha] The basis of equal representation of all the groups to the various governmental institutions, I think, is the answer, as has already been pointed out by the Buthelezi commission, as far as the constitution of the Natal legislative assembly is concerned.

[Bishop] Thank you all very much indeed. [end video]

[Veal] Earlier today, John spoke to Chief Buthelezi, on the line from Durban.

[Ebgin video] [Bishop] Chief Minister, welcome. You and the viewers will have seen and heard what our other participants had to say about the possible future solution for South Africa. What are your comments?

[Buthelezi] Well, I only have one comment, that it is quite encouraging to find that there are a number of South Africans who are already wrestling with the question of what kind of change we will have. Because all of us clamor for change, and I think that most people do not do any homework about that. That is my comment.

[Bishop] Now, it seems that Mr Becket and Mr Louw are quite close in their view of how the South African political scene should be in the future. But I think Professor Botha specifies that there must be group representation, that is to say, black, white, Indian, colored. What are your views on that?

[Buthelezi] Well, of course, Professor Botha is on an academic excursion, whereas, in fact, as far as KwaZulu-Natal is concerned, the indaba is already on, you know. People are already wrestling with (?practicalities), and not just theories of what should be done. So, for me, I think that the main thrust is that we should have devolution in South Africa, rather than centralizaiton. But I think we do also need a very strong government to look after, for instance, defense and things like foreign affairs, and so on.

[Bishop] Yes. I think Mr Becket and Mr Louw think that will probaly not be necessary, a very very strong central government. So you would really divert from that view, would you?

[Buthelezi] No. I think that we need certain... [changes thought] Devolution to me means decentralization. For example, I am rather worried about the fact that the government at this point in time, dismantled, you know, the provincial system, and instead they have substituted members of the province, in other words, the executive councils, who are nominees. For me, that does not mean devolution at all. It means more centralization. I believe, for instance, that Nigerians, have been wrestling with the question of decentralization after the Biafran war, precisely because they see a better solution in decentralizaiton than in more centralizaiton.

[Bishop] Yes. Do you still stand strongly to a view you expressed some time back — I think it went something like federation by negotiation, that a unitary state could only be brought about by revolution, and therefore you would go for federation? Is that it?

[Buthelezi] Well, I do not like you to quote me and say I said something. Possibly it is correct, I cannot remember. But I have always said that, in fact, in South Africa we have been brought up to admire the Westminister unitary state democracy, whereas in fact some of the great democracies of the world, like the United States, West Germany, and India, if you like, all of them have got a federal formula. And South Africans have tended in the past to look only for a unitary state democracy, a la Westminister. So, my view is therefore that, whereas we cherish the ideal of most black South Africans of a unitary state demcoracy — and it is the ideal of Inkatha, and my own ideal — but I think that we will destroy each other in this country if we do not look at other options. And one of these options which are viable, in my view, is the federal formula.

[Bishop] Yes. Can you just remind us about how the indaba is going? I mean, it started in April. What can you tell us about it?

[Buthelezi] Well, I think the indaba has made quite good progress. You know, it is on today, and tomorrow, every Thursday and Friday. And of course I do not participate personally, but I think that a crucial point was reached last week when they announced a bill of rights, because I think that most of the concern and white minority fears, and fears of all minorities in general, are taken care of by a bill of rights, because I have tended to accept the view that one cannot wish away people's fears. And therefore this question of minority protection, I know, is a very crucial issue in South Africa. You know, people do not want to be dominated. So, as far as the Buthelezi commission is concerned, the Buthelezi commission suggested one-man-one-vote, you know, I was prepared — and so were my colleagues in Inkatha — to endorse it, because we feel that the country should not be destroyed because we cannot even make a start.

[Bishop] Now, you have agreed on a joint executive for Natal. But what about the question of a joint legislature?

[Buthelezi] Well, the question of a joint legislature, Mr Bishop, is one that the KwaZulu indaba, KwaZulu-Natal indaba, is doing at the moment. That is why they have come up with a bill of rights, because then it is a separate kettle of fish from just a joint executive authority. I think that is the crucual thing. The real nub of the whole problem revolves in fact around the issue of a joint legislature. And that is why, in fact, in wrestling with this question, they have come up with a bill of rights, which I think, personally, is a very good thing, because even the U.S. Constitution is so democratic precisely because it revolves around a bill of rights.

[Bishop] Yes. If more and more South Africans of all colors started to believe in devolution, do you think eventually those outside the country and others who believe in the unitary state, one-man-one-vote, winner-take-all, do you think those, too, could come to be persuaded towards devolution?

[Buthelezi] Well, I think that when a deadlock situation.. [changes thought] Let me put it very bluntly. I think that whites, as a minority group in power, are prepared to destroy themselves in this country, rather than accept, as of now, one-man-one-vote, in a unitary state, whereas it is our ideal. So therefore one must calculate whether one wants to destroy the country or whether one wants us all to survive in the country and move, you know, along a democratic path. So I think those are the options, bluntly speaking. Those are the options we face.

[Bishop] Yes. So, put another way, can I ask it again, perhaps, just to reinforce what you say: Would the black majority accept this kind of devoluted authority?

[Buthelezi] No. In fact, personally, that is why I have always said that we need a convention, you know. Because when the banned ANC was operating, we all believed, in the ANC, that there should be a national convention. It is only lately that negotiations has become a dirty word. But in the past, when the ANC was led by people like (Dennis Quma), Dr. Moroka, when I was a member, and Chief Luthuli, in fact the aim was to have a national convention. So today, the state president talks about a national statutory council. Now, I think that it has a lot of defeciencies. But for me, it is the same thing if it works out a constitution for this country.

[Bishop] Chief Minister, thank you for coming onto the program.

[Buthelezi] Thank you. [end video]

WEEKLY MAIL Carries 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB190722 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 18-24 Jul 86 p4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Text] **State of Emergency Detentions**

The government has refused to release the numbers or names of those detained under the Emergency regulations. In its weekly report on July 11, the Cape Town-based Repression Monitoring Group [RMG] estimated the number of people detained at 3,500. The report noted that during the previous Emergency, the group had underestimated the number of detainees by 57 percent, indicating the real figure could be as high as 6,000.

According to figures released by the government's Bureau for Information, by early Wednesday morning this week there had been 156 deaths since the start of the Emergency.

The RMG reports an average of 4.3 deaths and 113 detentions per day. These figures do not include deaths in the "independent homelands".

Unemployment

The official number of unemployed blacks in South Africa (excluding "independent homelands") increased by 2.9 percent to 530,000 in April this year, according to figures released by the Central Statistical Services.

But according to Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC) head Ben Vosloo, the problem was far more serious "than the official statistics showed or the government was prepared to admit". He told the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (NAFCOC) annual conference that SBDC estimates showed about 4,000,000 people in South Africa were unemployed — 25-30 percent of the country's economically active population.

According to PFP labour spokesman Andrew Savage, more than 3,000,000 South Africans are currently unemployed.

According to Professor Les Cohen of the Department of Building at the University of the Witwatersrand, current economic trends were "wiping out" 40,000 jobs a year.

Bankruptcies

In 1985, there were a total of 6,278 bankruptcies, compared with 4,312 in 1984, according to the Credit Information Company, Kreditinform. The previous record was in 1976, when there were 3,800 bankruptcies.

Hanging

A total of 72 people have been hanged in South Africa so far this year.

Strikes

A total of 239,816 workers were involved in strikes last year, according to the Central Statistical Service. Of the total, 225,045 were African, 12,883 were classified coloured, 1,879 were Indian and nine were white.

Black Teachers

Of the 45,059 black teachers employed by the Department of Education and Training at the end of 1985, 42,000 were underqualified, according to the Minister of Development and Education. Only 3.6 percent of black teachers have university degrees.

According to Professor David Freer, head of the education department at the Univeristy of the Witwatersrand, 29,000 black teachers with fewer than three years of teacher training are earning less than R500 per month. He said about 6,000 of those receive salaries of R250 a month or less.

Banned Books, Publications and Objects

Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe ... poster (End Conscription Campaign); *Objector* Vol 3 no 2, May 1985 and *Objector* vol 3 no 1, March/April 1985 (Conscientious Objectors Support Group, Woodstock); *Brutal force, the apartheid war machine* (Gavin Cawthra); Nusas [National Union of South African Students] — *Release all political prisoners* (Nusas, Observatory); *Remember June 16th 1976-1986* (National Forum Committee, Johannesburg); *Fourth Loony's stag dinner* (Terry Dempsey); Naked youth king size playing card (not stated); Clown with surfboard displaying erect genital organ (not stated); *Skandinavia Ratsel* no 419 (Moewig Verlag Munchen); *Qibta wishes the ummah eid mabarak* (Qibla); Prank, vol 1 no 122 (Sonskyn Uitgewers, Jeppe); *Sea and Fun*, No 1513 (Sonskyn Uitgewers, Jeppe).

Unbanned

Chinese Medical Journal vol 85, no 1 (Chinese Medical Association of Peking); *Becoming Orgasmic* (Julia Heiman; Leslie Lopiccolo and Joseph Lopiccolo); *If Beale Street could talk* (James Baldwin); *The homosexual matrix* (CA Tripp); *For Marx* (Louis Althusser).

Prisoner of Conscience: Zwelakhe Sisulu

Sisulu, 35, editor of *The New Nation* newspaper, was detained under Emergency regulations on June 27.

The son of ANC leader and Robben Island prisoner Walter Sisulu and UDF president Albertina Sisulu, he has been repeatedly banned, placed under house arrest, threatened with imprisonment or detained since his involvement in the late 1970s with the Media Workers Union of SA (MWASA) and its forerunner, the Writers' Association of SA (WASA).

In 1979 he was sentenced to nine months imprisonment for refusing to answer questions in connection with a Terrorism Act trial involving a colleague; the sentence was set aside and a retrial ordered. In December 1980 he was banned for three years and placed under house arrest. Seven months later he was detained, released only after 251 days. His banning order was lifted in 1982.

A SA Associated Newspapers cadet in 1975, he joined the staff of the *Rand Daily Mail*, then moved to the *Sunday Post* as news editor, a position he held until his banning. In 1984, he was awarded a Nieman Fellowship; and spent a year at Harvard University in Boston.

The New Nation, owned by the Catholic Church, was launched, with Sisulu as its editor, early this year.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

SOWETAN Continues 'Facts'

On page 4 in the space usually provided for the editorial the Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 17 July prints "No comment ... The facts speak for themselves." Among other previously reported incidents it says that according to the Bureau for Information 143 people have died, not including 13 alleged African National Congress operatives who were shot dead in clashes with the police.

Sanctions Spur Self-Sufficiency

A page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 17 July comments on the Armaments Development and Production Corporation (ARMSCOR) announcement that it had succeeded in upgrading the aging French Mirage III's to produce a highly sophisticated fighter aircraft that matches the MiG-23. The editorial says "There is a lesson in this for those who are advocating sanctions against South Africa. It is that the arms embargo of 1977 forced South Africa to go into arms production in a big way — and ARMSCOR and its subsidiaries now produce sophisticated armaments that meet our own needs and are sought-after abroad." Referring to the oil embargo it says South

Africa has become a pioneer in "oil-from-coal production," and further sanctions will make South Africa self-sufficient.

Fear of Thatcher Compromise

"We fear that Mrs Margaret Thatcher, opposed as she is to sanctions, is going to be forced into another so-called compromise," says a second editorial on the same page. "It is no longer a question whether sanctions will or will not work, or whether they are morally justified or not; the issue is simply whether the Commonwealth should be 'sacrificed' over this issue." Even though a "staged process of sanctions" is expected, if Thatcher's plan for dialogue fails, the ultimate measure will be comprehensive sanctions. However, whatever steps are taken they will be a "capitulation to pressure." "South Africa should accept that comprehensive sanctions are inevitable, now or later, and say: Basta! We have had enough. We will do what we have to do to bring peace to South Africa and to reform it. We will certainly not submit to the blackmail of foreign countries, including Britain and the United States, which suggest we will be let off the hook if we accept their dictates about our domestic policies."

'Clear' Law Needed

"In wielding an iron fist, it turns out, government is hardly less inept than when it tries to achieve reform," says a page 8 editorial in the Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 17 July. "The Natal division of the Supreme Court has struck down five of the six definitions of a 'subversive statement' contained in the emergency regulations issued on June 12." However, "it would be dangerous to mistake ineptitude for incapacity. In rejecting the argument of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (MAWU) that the state of emergency was illegal, the court has in effect confirmed the right of the state to exercise the extraordinary powers contained in the emergency regulations." Since most of the emergency measures fall outside the scope of the court's strictures, the practical effect of the court's decision "will be small." "But the Natal bench has again provided us with a reminder that government, if it is not to degenerate into thuggery, must be lawful, and that the law itself must be clear."

Cheetah Confirms Strong Will

"The announcement that SA is to manufacture a new jet fighter called Cheetah at least puts the international sanctions campaign into some perspective." Far from yielding to the clamor for sanctions, "SA continues to punch holes in the arms embargo which, so far, represents the worst that the outside world has been able to do. The Cheetah simply confirms the message that whatever other consequences they may have, sanctions do not weaken the will of SA's ruling white elite."

Economic Tilt Toward Socialism

"Quite clearly after the advent of power sharing, in whatever form it occurs, the present balance in our economy between free enterprise and State socialism must tilt towards the latter," says the chairman of Barlow Rand, Mike Rosholt, on page 8 of *Business Day*. Rosholt says that presently black perceptions of the system are very negative because blacks have not yet shared to any material extent in the "fruits of the system." Rosholt believes that a major problem lies in the fact that "capitalism is increasingly becoming anathema to many blacks" since they "perceive the private sector as being in collusion with government in the maintenance of the present political system." Free enterprise cannot possibly wield the influence it should in the mixed economy anticipated in post apartheid, power-sharing South Africa, unless the economy revives and it is able to demonstrate its superiority to socialism. But this cannot take place until a solution is found for the political problems. Firstly he points out that South African should recognise that the "central economic issue in the future will inevitably be the process of income redistribution in favour of the lower income groups," yet South Africans should ensure that "income redistribution does not become capital distribution." Secondly he points out that the total economic strategy which distinguishes between First and Third World sectors should be recast so that the "First World economy, based on increasing exports and import substitution, can finance itself and generate the wealth required to fund the Third World sector." Thirdly, South Africans must expand their efforts in the creation of a better social infrastructure and a greater earning capacity for blacks. Finally, Rosholt suggests that the "system needs to project and communicate itself as a modified form of traditional free enterprise and, in particular, to dispel its present unwarranted image of acquisitive exploitation. It must be seen as a catalyst for the redistribution of an increased national income; as being fully aware of its additional social responsibilities; as actively promoting power-sharing rather than as an accomplice of racial oppression."

STAR on Judgement on Emergency Regulations

"Besides being a notable victory for the rule of law, the Natal Supreme Court judgement on certain emergency regulations makes a bad decree somewhat less dictatorial," says a page 20 editorial in the Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 17 July. The judgement "reasserts the right of the public and the media to engage in lawful political debate and legitimate criticism of the Government despite the emergency." The editorial also says that "any rejoicing must be tempered by the sober fact that most of the emergency powers remain intact," and South Africa is not out "of the shadow of police state." Yet, "the fact that people can still take the Government to court on so crucial a matter as the emergency regulations, and that the courts are prepared to hear them" distinguishes the South African society from dictatorships. Even though the government could still redraft regulations so as to "block the loopholes the Supreme Court has found," it is hoped that the state will be warned that it should be "very much more circumspect when it arrogates to itself vast powers overriding normal human rights."

STAR on Citizenship Bill

"Grand apartheid was an involved and impracticable system but then, it would seem, so is the envisaged new order," says a second editorial on the same page. "A central issue it has had to address is that of citizenship. Are all people who live within the boundaries of geographic South African citizens of the country?" The Black Sash says "millions of people who became 'foreigners' with the independence of the homelands may actually be worse off when seeking work than they were under the old influx laws," since then they had the opportunity to acquire section 10 rights in time, whereas now they will automatically be classified as "foreigners." "This means that they will be permanent victims of aprtheid, even after the policy has died."

TUCSA Study Ends Union Series

On page 20 of *The Star* Mike Siluma writes on the Trade Union Council of South Africa (TUCSA), in the final instalment of a four-part series under the heading of "Black Workers and the Struggle for Change." Siluma says that "while other groupings broadly want an almost immediate dismantling of apartheid and capitalism, TUCSA follows the path of gradual reform." TUCSA president, Robbie Botha, says TUCSA places a priority on workers' shopfloor satisfaction. Botha is critical of unions which " 'insist that employers give them what they could not, like demanding the release of detainees or that blacks be given the vote.' " TUCSA also believes that it is "through contact with business and the Government that unions can influence the pace and course of change in South Africa." Botha says " 'we oppose sanctions and disinvestment because they do not promote the interest of labor' " and " 'sanctions and disinvestment will not create employment or political opportunities for black workers.' " TUCSA has recently been plagued by the withdrawal of several affiliates, who see it as being "too soft on the Government" but Botha says the real reason for the withdrawals was that, "because of financial difficulties, the unions were no longer in a position to meet their obligations to the federation." TUCSA's aim is to unite labor to make it effective in both the political and industrial relations arena.

TRANSVALER on Sports Boycott

Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 15 July says in a page 14 editorial "It had been expected all along, but the manner in which the two former South Africans were denied participation in the Commonwealth Games on the very eve of the games has once again emphasized one thing: the anti-South African groups, with black Africa in the lead, continue to get their way the moment they appear with their old threats — despite their detestable immorality. And they will continue with their detestable game until somewhere in the highest levels of internatioal sport an equal of Margaret Thatcher stands up and says to the bullies: We play according to the rules, and that is that". The editorial says it believes that if the particpants themselves had any say, both Zola Budd and Annette Cowley would have been heartily received at Edinburgh. "We hope the old British motto of fair play will appeal to that country's people in their condemnation of the shock decision. The longer the intimidators get their own way, the longer they will expect to play by their own rules. Up to now Mrs Thatcher has shown she does not succumb to this kind of dirty play. Sport should follow in her footsteps."

VADERLAND on Black Ambassador

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 16 July comments on page 8 on the speculation about a black U.S. ambassador being appointed in South Africa. "We cannot believe the government would be opposed simply because America wants to send a black ambassador to Pretoria. That would be against established practise and policy. Indeed, the United States has in the past sent black diplomats here." The editorial questions whether there are other motives behind such an appointment. It may be that the American Government wants to gain greater acceptance among blacks in the country. "It is also known that the United States is not popular among the radical black groups in South Africa, such as the UDF [United Democratic Front], AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] and other," "one can wonder if a black ambassador, apart from his normal diplomatic duties, may also be instructed to get closer to these organisations. If the government has reasons to suspect ulterior motives, it could bring in a whole new dimension and even cause tensions."

Commonwealth Sanctions Pressure

"Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is under tremendous pressure to join the sanctions campaign against South Africa," says Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 15 July in an editorial on page 10. "In South Africa there is great appreciation for her stand, and there will be understanding here if she is eventually forced under by the pressure." Yet she has support from the business world which has large interests in trade and investment in South Africa, as well as their representatives in the Conservative Party, and they are a factor to be reckoned with in British politics. The editorial also says that "for decades now, the once proud British have had to swallow insults from black Commonwealth leaders." and "There are Britons who are tired of this, and who would welcome it if their tormentors get it on the nose for once. The Commonwealth's economic dependence on Britain — which would be aggravated by sanctions against South Africa — counts in Mrs Thatcher's favor to achieve this without the collapse of the Commonwealth. If that happens, she can be assured of a third term in office, because then she would, as with the Falklands war, once again have succeeded in giving the British back their self-respect."

BEELD on Mandela Release

"People who are under the delusion that peace will descend on South Africa's black townships the moment Nelson Mandela is released, do not know what they are talking about," says a page 8 editorial in the Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 16 July. The editorial says that the internal politics are too complicated to be significantly changed by the mere presence of one person. "The release of Mandela has truly become a slogan used by every black leader to identify him to be 'on the right side.' But it is doubted whether the release of an ANC leader will resolve the differences between the ANC, Inkatha, AZAPO and the United Democratic Front (UDF)." The editorial also asks how the ANC is going to rescue itself from the Marxist stranglehold now enforced on it, so that it can participate peacefully in the domestic politics. Mandela's continued imprisonment places South Africa under pressure. While he remains behind bars he is the symbol of the black liberation struggle and for this reason the ANC leadership prefer that he remains behind bars. Mandela's release will "probably only make a difference to the unrest in the land for a short while. Thereafter it can only worsen."

ANC Terrorism Abates

Piet Muller, in his "Political *Beeld*" column on the same page writes: "was the bomb which exploded at Silverton possibly the turning point in the ANC's terrorist onslaught against South Africa? It is significant that, since President Reagan and his secretary of state spoke out against the ANC's terrorism, there have been no further bomb explosions in the country." Muller says even the ANC headquarters in Lusaka has been unwilling to accept responsibility for the recent explosions. He wonders whether the ANC's advisors have not urged the organisation to turn away from terrorism. "One must not forget that we are involved in a political war, and that the ANC would avoid at any price any chance that criticism of its terrorism should interfere with the pressure for sanctions against South Africa. Which is why this country must examine its action against terror in the light of the demands of political warfare. It dare not be a pure law-and-order action, because that is the surest way of losing the propaganda war. The ANC would like to present itself as the reasonable democrat fighting against an unreasonable, violent enemy. South Africa must avoid at all costs this impression taking hold, because then the ANC will be able to justify its terror campaign as a last, desperate step against a regime which is deaf to reason."

Cheetah Proves RSA's Strength

A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 17 July says the new Cheetah jet fighter aircraft has been developed "despite, or perhaps because of, the international arms embargo which was supposed to bring this country to its knees. It is rather ironic, but significant, that an advanced and highly sophisticated piece of weaponry should be added to this country's already formidable arsenal at a time when the sanctions chorus is at its loudest." The editorial says South Africa is truly in the forefront of arms manufacturing in the world. "To a vitriolic world, this latest breakthrough is, on the one hand, proof that South Africa will not allow itself to be kicked around and, on the other, a finger wagging at those who naively believe that effective sanctions are possible."

BEELD on Black Ambassador

A second editorial on the same page says: "It would seem there are forces at work which are trying to pull President Reagan along, against his will and better judgment, on the issue of sanctions against South Africa." Referring to the black ambassador to Pretoria the editorial says the fact that the new ambassador is black ought not to cause any problems. The American consul general in Cape Town is also black. But there is something very piquant in the situation. We wonder if the Americans themselves have stopped to think what all this says about the American community and relations in that country. If this appointment of a black diplomat to South Africa is to serve as a sign of loathing for our white government's policies, then it also means America makes distinctions between its white and black ambassadors. Or let us say it is strongly aware of their color. And we are always being told, proudly, that Americans are color blind."

Commonwealth's Self-Interest Bond

In an editorial on page 12, the Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 18 July comments on the British Commonwealth, which "has undergone a metamorphosis" in the last 4 decades, going from a " 'white' club" to one with a majority of "browns, blacks and yellows." Still, the paper stresses, it has been "held together by the most natural bonding: self-interest." There is "ferment" at present in the Commonwealth and "the catalyst is South Africa." Thus "nine post-colonial members have turned their backs on the brotherhood of games, at least one has threatened to quit the club and there has been talk in the past of expelling Britain herself." The paper points out the economic advantages in Commonwealth membership and notes that the Commonwealth heads will get together next month: "It will be a testing time. If the attractions of membership prove stronger than the great anger, the club's bond will prove to be better than its words" the paper concludes.

Charges Against Editor

In a second editorial on the same page, *The Star* writes: "The state has done the right thing in dropping charges against the editor of the *Cape Times*, Mr Tony Heard, for quoting Mr Oliver Tambo." The editorial defends Mr Heard's publishing an interview with the ANC leader, saying: "It is important for every South African to know the ANC's thinking on a variety of issues." The paper also decries the Cape attorney general's intention to bring charges against South African Associated Newspapers, the "owners and publishers of the paper." This intention "is pointless and should be abandoned altogether."

Ironies of RSA Democracy

In an article entitled "The Ironies of SA Democracy" on page 12 of *The Star*, Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert comemnts on the resistance in South Africa to a "one-man(person), one vote" political system. According to Dr Slabbert, the argument is that "the best way to destroy democracy in South Africa was to give everyone the vote" since this had resulted in South Africa's neighbors becoming "one-party states", "military dictatorships" and so on. "In short, democracy can be saved only by depriving the majority of adults from its benefits." Dr Slabbert then goes on to analyze this "kind of democracy we have had since 1910." This democracy has made it possible: "For oen constituency with about 5000 voters (Walvis Bay) to have exactly the same level of representation as another constituency with 20,000 voters." It also allows the governing party, when it fails to get its way, "simply to change the rules to suit itself." Thus, it is possible: "for one tribe (Afrikaners) to use the democratic rule of the game to exclude other groups from the benefits of government and systematically use the machinery of State to promote its own group," and for the state president to use the President's Council "to resolve any legislative deadlock in Parliament in his own favour." To the argument that if the vote is given to blacks "They will use majority rule to exclude all other groups from the benefits of power," Dr Slabbert concludes: "So what is new pussycat?"

THE CITIZEN on Natal Court Ruling

In its editorial on page 6, the Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 18 July comments on the Natal Supreme Court ruling upholding the legality of the state of emergency, but "rejecting several clauses concerning subversive statements." The paper points out that the "Government was wrong to make some of its restrictions on 'subversive statements' so vague that nobody knew what was intended and, in the case of the press, what was to be avoided." After citing the judge's rulings, the paper says: "How newspapers or ordinary individuals were expected to know what the clauses meant, when a judge found it impossible to understand them, is beyond us." The paper also says these rulings demonstrate the independence of the judiciary, and the judges' determination "to protect the rights of individuals against arbitrary action." Still, the paper doubts that these rulings will "free" the newspapers, and concludes with a plea to the government to "spell out clearly what it expects the press to do or do not do in the regulations."

SOWETAN: Ruling Indicts Regime

Commenting on the court ruling upholding the legality of the state of emergency in an editorial on page 6, Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 18 July says that far from being a victory for the government, "this judgment must be viewed as a serious indictment of the Government itself." While the ruling did not ease the "tight control" over what newspapers can publish, "editors will have much more certainty about what can, and what cannot, be published." Even more important is "the upholding of detainees' right to access to legal representation." "The lesson the Government hopefully will have learnt from this is that repression has never solved problems."

'Focus' on Antisquatting Law

In the "Focus" column on page 6 of the *Sowetan*, Themba Molefe writes: "The dompas [passbooks] and influx control laws are gone. But a closer look at the recently amended anti-squatting laws shows that they could be the same old legislation under a new guise." Under the amended Prevention of Illegal Squatting and Slums Act, landlords face heavy fines, imprisonment, or both for allowing squatters on their land. Since resident permits for work seekers form the homelands are contigent upon their having proof of accommodation, according to the Black Sash, "making urban residence dependent upon approved accommodation could be a pivot upon which influx control could continue to turn," particularly in view of the enormous housing backlog in black areas. "Although the great abolition is seen as one of the boldest steps the Nationalist government has taken in its reform pledge to date, a question remains: Does it mean an end to the control of the movement of blacks or has a subtle form of influx control been effected?"

BUSINESS DAY on Sanctions

"The boycott of the Commonwealth Games by black states has precipitated, sooner than anybody expected, the threat of European sanctions against SA and has highlighted the danger that they may go out of control," Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on July 18 says in an editorial on page 6. South Africa's isolation is "now becoming dangerously complete. The Western world, collectively, has made up its mind that apartheid — by which it means the last vestige of white rule over black people — must come to an end." However, "few of the sanctions lobby expect the additional sanctions to succeed in changing the mind of the SA government. For some it is simply a righteous and self-satisfying crusade — the economic equivalent of stoning an adulteress to death — for others it is a means of damaging multinational corporations, for others a means of eliminating competition either in exports or in jobs, and for yet others a means of weakening the West and the capitalist system at large." Economic growth and liberalization have been found to be directly related to one another and while the imposition of sanctions "may well open the games to all athletes of the Commonwealth, and restore the fortunes of Edinburgh, and spare the Queen embarrassment, and even preserve the Commonwealth," "the price will be paid by the poor, long-suffering black people of SA."

Economic 'Pie-in-the-Sky'

"The admission by the authorities that SA cannot this year achieve a growth rate of more than 1.5 or two percent is at least a step away from the Finance Minister's pie-in-the-sky talk of three percent growth," *Business Day* says in a second editorial on the same page. "The reality is that confidence has been destroyed by the likelihood of sanctions, exports are being absorbed by debt repayments, and the domestic economy remains stagnant. Further stimulus in the form of easier money, or more of it, will not cure the underlying condition."

Ciskei Development Policy

In a column on the same page, K.H. Hammonds reports on the Ciskei government's economic development policy. Until March 1985, direct subsidies were paid to companies to encourage investment, but this was found to be "too successful. For every industrial job created, according to one official, Ciskei paid R20,000 in direct subsidies and R6,000 in loans; an employer invested R3,000." The government replaced the subsidies program by abolishing "company profits tax, and set the personal income tax at 15 percent with the first R8,000 tax-free. Company profits repatriated outside the Ciskei were taxed at 15 percent and the 12 percent sales tax left intact." However, "tax reform has had little effect on government finances." Internal sources account for only 17 percent of Ciskei's 1987 budget and while this proportion may decrease, "complete self-sufficiency appeares unlikely." "The question haunting" Ciskei, however, "is whether the SA government will let the free market experiment continue. In an amendment to the 1986 income tax bill, government slapped a levy on interest income from low-tax investments in building societies in Ciskei and other states. And the Margo Commission had implied that it finds Ciskei's free market strategies in attracting business objectionable." According to Ciskei Information Director Headman Somtunzi, " 'SA is trying to take us back to the stage where we have to come back to them for money.' "

Thatcher Deserves Medal

"If ever anyone deserved the Decoration for Meritorious Service (DMS) it is Margaret Thatcher," Stanley Uys writes in a column on page 6 of *Business Day*. "The dogged determination with which she has refused to go along with the sanctions campaign, at great cost to her government's prestige and her personal popularity, merits some recognition from Pretoria. Instead, Pik Botha contemptuously dismissed Thatcher's opposition to sanctions as being motivated solely by self-interest" and P.W. Botha said he was too busy to meet British Foreign Secretary Howe. Thatcher has been under "phenomenal" pressure to support sanctions, has been accused of being insensitive, and "some commentators come close to calling Thatcher a racist." Her mistake "has been to assess the South African situation as an ordinary political situation." "She failed to understand the emotional, or moral, dimension to the sanctions debate." "The Commonwealth has her over a barrel — she is in a minority of one," and if she refuses to "budge, the rest can step up the pressure by calling for a full Commonwealth meeting, which would place Britain in an extremely awkward position."

New Fighter 'Remarkable Achievement'

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 17 July states in an editorial on page 10: "It is appropriate that the announcement of South Africa's new jet fighter developed locally by ARMSCOR [Armaments Development and Production Corporation] comes at precisely the time when the country is being threatened with boycott action from all sides. The remarkable achievement of designing and building a highly sophisticated fighter plane ought to be a lesson to those in the boycott chorus. Sanctions do not work. There will always be other channels available from which the necessary products can be obtained and, when all openings have been blocked, South Africa will produce them itself." The Cheetah jet fighter is a monument to President P.W. Botha who, as the then defense minister, decided to build a weapons industry from scratch. From its small beginnings, the South African arms industry has grown into one highly regarded in the international arms trade.

Prospects of British Sanctions

In his "In My View" column on page 10 in the same newspaper, J.S. Liebenberg writes it is no longer a question of whether sanctions will be imposed against South Africa, because this is already being done with selective sanctions, boycotts, divestment, and the like. Now the pressure is for mandatory comprehensive sanctions by our major Western trading partners. "In this campaign, Mrs Margaret Thatcher remains a key figure, and the question remains whether she will maintain her stance despite increasing pressure on her. Without Britain, comprehensive sanctions cannot be applied successfully." Lieberberg says he believes the balance is in South Africa's favor. This is so because despite the enormous pressure and threats from the Commonwealth, only one or two members could benefit from breaking away, while most will lose. "Another factor in South Africa's favor is the massive British investment here, and the estimated 800,000 British passport holders living here. In addition to domestic support, one can speculate that Bonn and Paris would not mind if Mrs Thatcher stands firm." Liebenberg also cites President Ronald Reagan as another strong factor in South Africa's favor, as the President has consistently steered away from sanctions.

Info Bureau's Worth Questioned

In an editorial titled "Is This Helpful?" Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans of 18 July says on page 14: "Perhaps it was with good intentions that the Bureau for Information has warned the media to study the ruling by the Natal bench on certain emergency regulations 'carefully, particularly regarding reports on the state of emergency.' " "However, we would also like to give the same advice to the bureau — that it studies the ruling carefully, particularly regarding its role of information. We do not know exactly how the bureau sees its task. Up to now, for example, it has constantly refused to give any guidance to the press on how the regulations are to be interpreted to avoid pitfalls." Editors were recently warned of severe action because certain newspapers did not abide by the emergency regulations, but again without clarifying the issue. "And yesterday the head of the bureau personally confirmed at a press conference that even now, after the court ruling,there was no intention of interpreting the measures for the media. There is only one conclusion that can be reached: that is, the officials at the bureau themselves do not know how to interpret the regulations. Otherwise they see their task differently from the way we do, which is to expect information from them, instead of warnings. After all, that is what their name indicates. But to date, we have seen very little of that, especially when we need it most — in unrest situations."

TerreBlanche Sounding Like Hitler

Willie Kuhn writes in his "Political *Beeld*" column on page 14 of the same newspaper that the ANC and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB) represent most of the trouble in South Africa today; between the two of them, the country is being torn apart. The threats of the present day ANC are well known. It wants liberation so that it can enslave others. The other side of the coin is Mr Eugene TerreBlanche of the AWB who, with his slogan " 'Let my people go' ", and his quotations from the Bible, begins to sound unmistakably like Adolf Hitler. Quotations from the two can hardly be told apart. "Is this the 'liberation' the Afrikaner is being prepared for — a vision which begins with the super race ideals of certain German philosophers and in practice ends with the ruins of the 1,000-year Reich?" Kuhn says the Afrikaner owes it to himself to discover the truth about leaders like TerreBlanche. "A racist national state which looks down upon those around it, which wants the white minority to aspire above the black majority, and which retains a foot in Africa while its heart is in Europe is calling for reaction and obliteration. Any sensible person knows no military might can defend such a dream. Absolute geographical apartheid, cultural apartheid, blood apartheid, and thus white apartheid will not be tolerated by Africa while it is still freeing itself from the colonial era of white domination." Mr TerreBlanche should be sent off on his own so that the Afrikaner can enter a safer future.

School Boycotts, Violence

"Pupils in most Soweto high schools have refused to go to class this week in open defiance of tough security measures introduced by the Department of Education and Training [DET] — and despite the DET's claim that 80 percent of its 1.7-million pupils nationwide have registered for the third term," Sefako Nyaka reports on page 3 of Johannesburg *The Weekly Mail* in English for 18-24 July. "In addition there has been a total boycott of classes on the East Rand and in KwaNdebele since black school reopened on Monday." Violence is reported to have erupted in at least two Soweto areas: "A teacher at a Meadowlands schools this week was injured in the leg when police opened fire on a group of pupils who refused to go to class. And at a school in White City Jabavu, a fierce battle erupted between Soweto Council police and pupils."

NAFCOC's 'Tougher Attitude'

In a report on the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (NAFCOC) congress on page 4, Barry Streek notes that "a tougher attitude by NAFCOC was noticeable. Its policies on disinvestment and its contacts with the government as well as Sullivan Code signatories are to be reviewed at a 'summit' meeting of NAFCOC's regional affiliates in October. It rejected participation in the proposed National Statutory Council, called for 'total commitment' with the children in educational struggles and for civil disobedience against any regulation preventing small businesses from operating. A resolution also called on NAFCOC affiliates to participate in commemoration days, funerals, and support for political prisoners." In a report on NAFCOC's meeting with the ANC earlier this year, NAFCOC President Sam Motsuenyane told the congress that the ANC had praised NAFCOC for "its pioneering role in the development of black business in South Africa."

Detentions Reported

"There were 61 percent more detentions in the first month of the general State of Emergency than in the first month of last year's Emergency, according to the Cape Town-based Repression Monitoring Group (RMC)," Jo-Ann Bekker reports on page 5. The Community Research Group (CRG), which is based at the University of the Witwatersrand, has found that 142 children under the age of 18 and 214 youths under the age of 25 have been detained. "The CRG also reports that the majority of the leadership of community and political groups and trade unions appears to have evaded arrest. Those detained are middle-level leaders or ordinary members of organisations, such as workers and members of street committees, youth and student groups." A Pietermaritzburg monitoring group has reported that 112 people have been detained in the area.

'High Tension' in Soweto

"The area around the Mzimhlophe Hostel in Soweto was still in a state of high tension last night after a fortnight of violence which has left more than a dozen people dead," Sefako Nyaka reports on page 7. Violence between hostel dwellers and Soweto residents was sparked off by an attack on a bus carrying Inkatha supporters 2 weeks ago. "This week hundreds of Zulu hostel dwellers banded into a massive impi [warrior regiment] and, armed with home-made guns, sticks, assegais and pangas, charged through the streets breaking into homes and attacking householders."

'Struggle' on Five Fronts

"The struggle between the state and its foes — or what the United Democratic Front has labeled the 'intensifying civil war' — unfolded this week on at least five different terrains — military, industrial, educational, politico-economic and legal," Patrick Laurence writes on page 8. On the military front, "South African Security Forces reported major successes against armed guerrillas of the African National Congress a week ago," intercepting two guerrilla units near the Botswana border and King William's Town, while the unveiling of the new Cheetah fighter plane further boosted "white morale." On the industrial front, there was generally a low response to the Congress of South African Trade Unions' call for a day of action on 14 July except in the Eastern Cape city of Port Elizabeth where the stayaway was virtually total. "On the education front, the state chose the start of a new term on Monday for a showdown with young black activists who have used school premises to marshall and mobilise pupils for the fight for majority rule in South Africa." Although the Department of Education and Training has "claimed victory," "most observers have counselled caution in interpreting the 80 percent return reported by the department as a 'victory.' " On the politico-economic front, rent boycotters in several townships have been warned by the town councils to pay rent or be evicted. "Anti-government forces" have been successful on the legal front. Courts have ordered the release of detainees and the Natal Supreme Court has ruled that five of the six definitions of a subversive statement were void. "The 'struggle' has not come to an end with the state of emergency. It has become a contest of many fronts, in which gains in one field are often negated by losses on another."

'Failure' of Day of Action

"In terms of the Congress of South African Trade Unions' (COSATU's) strategic goal — a symbolic show of strength to put pressure on employers and the state to release detained unionists and lift the State of Emergency — Monday's day of action was a failure," Phillip van Niekerk writes on page 11 of *The Weekly Mail*. Monday's action showed that COSATU leaders "have yet to forge a tight federation capable of taking effective national action. Labouring under the strictures of the State of Emergency, the clandestine decision for national action was not able to be taken in the way that unions have become accustomed to making their decisions, and the leaders allowed themselves too little time." However, "the union movement, and its power of mobilisation is far from clobbered." "On a localised and industry level the unions have launched disciplined and effective action in response to the Emergency, particularly in the retail trade and on the mines, where rolling strikes have kept the pressure on management."

Parliament Not Irrelevant

In an article on pages 12 and 13, Barry Streek writes that although the tricameral Parliament has often been dismissed as irrelevant, "PFP strategy, in regard to the State of Emergency, at least, cannot simply be dismissed as irrelevant or inconsequential." By using Parliamentary privilege, PFP MP's were able to reveal the names of detainees as well as the detention of church congregations in Elsies River and Graff Reinet. "Often PFP MP's — and sometimes House of Representatives and House of Delegates MPs — have succeeded in reversing government actions or in preventing some apartheid decree from being enforced." Although Parliament's control has been reduced by the growing "trend towards centralised power around the State President and the State Security Council," "in the end, parliament is the only place where there is any answerability by the Cabinet." While the tricameral Parliament has "obvious shortcomings," "if parliament can be used as a platform and an organising base, if it demonstrates to the government once and for all who are the legitimate leaders of the Indian and coloured people and if from October 1987 it makes a Nationalist government a minority even within its own system, then it would seem fair to ask whether a reassessment of the boycott of the tricameral system is not now due."

Indian Leader Interviewed

On the same pages, the paper carries an interview with an unidentified Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) leader. Questioned on his position toward MPs in the Houses of Delegates and Representatives, he says: "Because the new constitution failed to address the central question of democratic transformation, it could only be sustained by force. Indian and coloured collaborators who choose to participate without a mandate must surely bear responsibility of heightening repression. It is important to note that there has been no effective response from them against the declaration fo the State of Emergency, or to the occupation of the townships by armed soldiers." He adds that "the only honourable course open to them is to resign from Parliament. The passage of Le Grange's two 'Gestapo Bills' into law is surely the conclusive evidence of their impotence. They can no longer sustain their claim that they are promoting peaceful change. It is clear that by their continued presence they lend credence to Nationalist claims of reforms as well as justifying the exercise of unbridled power by a minority government." Turning to the state of emergency's effect on the TIC, he says: "Large numbers of our supporters and activists are in hiding and in many cases their personal lives have been severely affected. One of our vice-presidents, Dr R.A.M. Saloojee has been arrested three times in the last two years. We expect the state to use naked force, to preserve the rule of minority regime and we are willing to make the necessary personal sacrifices. Our morale therefore remains high."

STAR on 'Brain Drain'

In its editorial on page 8, Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 19 July says that "the brain drain is worsening: in April 1,067 people left South Africa permanently. They included 41 engineers, five medical doctors, 21 accountants and 19 educationists. In the first four months of this year 4,760 emigrated — 2,603 immigrated. One wonders just how this brain drain might hamper South Africa when the economy recovers." However the brain drain is not necessarily entirely bad. "A constructive impact of the current brain drain might well be that industry and commerce will now redouble efforts to bolster the education system so that more of our own people get a chance to enter the professions and skilled fields."

Support for P.W. Botha

In his "Undercurrent Affairs" column on the same page, Rex Gibson notes that in response to a statement by the Federated Chambers of Industries (FCI) criticizing the declaration of a state of emergency and the detention of union and community leaders, State President P.W. Botha sent a message to the FCI which said: " 'Kindly do not trouble me with your points of view if you are not prepared to take the trouble of familiarising yourself with mine. Your assessment of the Government's position is quite ridiculous. Instead of criticising the Government in the most irresponsible fashion you should be helping it. That is your duty as a South African.' " P.W. Botha's response, which was sent to the FCI last month, was leaked to the *Financial Mail* which published it this week. Gibson adds: "A school of thought seems to be growing — and some people very close to the State President support it — that what is really needed is more support for Mr Botha, less criticism, because that will encourage him to move more quickly. Mr Botha has had plenty of well-deserved praise for real moves to reform. But I find it hard to accept that the future of the country could depend on massaging a political leader's ego when there is no call for it."

ZAMBIA

President Kaunda Congratulates Iraqi President

MB171851 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] President Kaunda has commended Iraq for her efforts to bring about everlasting peace in the Gulf region. Dr Kaunda said Iraq has demonstrated to the whole world that world conflicts can only be solved through peaceful negotiations. The president made these remarks in a congratulatory message to his Iraqi counterpart, Saddam Husayn, on his country's independence anniversary. He said Zambia looked forward to continued cooperation between her and Iraq.

30,000 Angolan, Mozambican Refugees Enter in 1985

MB171431 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The chief representative of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR] in Zambia, Mr Abdallah Saied, says about 30,000 refugees fled from war-torn Mozambique and Angola into Zambia last year. Speaking in Lusaka, he said the number of refugees from these two countries is increasing every month. Mr Saied told *Reuter* that at present there are about 130,000 refugees in Zambia, of which about 90,000 are from Angola. The majority of the Angolan refugees are being accommodated at two refugee camps in Zambia's Western and Northwestern Provinces. The refugees from Mozambique are largely sheltered by relatives in Zambia.

ZIMBABWE

Matabele Detainees Among 22 Reported Released

MB200653 Johannesburg International Service
in English 0630 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] The Zimbabwean minister of home affirs, Mr Enos Nkala, has announced that 22 detainees have been released, most of them held on allegations of threatening state security. Mr Nkala gave no details in his brief statement, saying only the move shows the government's determination to free as many detainees as possible. The names of those freed show that many were from southern Matabeleland, where dissidents have killed at least 500 people since independence.